FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL SESSION ENDS IN SOFIA 13 APRIL

AU131510 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)--The 30th session of the WFTU General Council ended here today. It convincingly reaffirmed the strengthening unity and unanimity of the ranks of the world TU movement.

154 delegates from the national trade unions of 64 countries, representatives of 12 non-member organizations, of two regional TU organizations (of Latin America and the Arab countries), as well as the secretaries general of 12 international TU associations took part in the session.

"The WFTU General Council session set as its task to consider the implementation of the decisions taken by the 9th World TU Congress in practice and to outline the future trends in the work of its organizations," said Mr. Enrique Pastorino, WFTU secretary general, before a BTA representative. He laid special emphasis on the fact that the representatives of the non-member organizations, who attended the session, took an active part in the discussions and joined the statements of the delegates, thus proving once again the WFTU growing prestige among the workers in the world.

On the last working day the participants in the session approved a plan for the WFTU work in 1979 and passed seven resolutions on the key political issues in the world.

In its resolution on the Middle East the WFTU denounced As-Sadat's treachery and expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people. The WFTU called on the working people of the world to boycott the antihuman dictator regimes in Chile and Nicaragua. In the resolution on Lebanon solidarity with its people was expressed, support for the progressive forces fighting for peace in that country and condemnation of the terrorist moves of Israel. The WFTU General Council stressed as a major problem of the working class the growing unemployment and in a resolution on the subject called for unity of action in the struggle against unemployment and the offensive of trans-national monopolies.

Chairman Gaspar Comment

AU132000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Excerpt] The 30th session of the WFTU General Council has ended its work. Todor Todorov reports the following in this respect:

Representatives of 65 countries and of many other national organizations discussed the work accomplished following the Ninth Trade Unions Congress and mapped out the upcoming tasks to 1981.

Following the end of this session, I asked Sandor Gaspar, WFTU chairman, to discuss the most important results of the session.

[Gaspar--begin recording in Hungarian fading into translation] The 30th session of the WFTU General Council solved two major issues. It analyzed the work done following the Ninth WFTU Congress. The conclusion we drew about the WFTU's activity is in keeping with the present demands by the socio-(?economic) development of the working people throughout the world. The second issue is connected with the fact that we outlined the tasks we have to face within the next few years. Life changes rapidly and the conditions for the work of the trade union organs and organizations are also changing.

This forces us to (?coordinate) our activity. I must say that the 30th session has ended successfully. We adopted a number of decisions, documents and recommendations on intensifying the solidarity with the people of Socialist Vietnam and on strengthening the WFTU. In other words, the 30th session was a fruitful one. [end recording]

Zhivkov Meeting

AU131855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Today at the Boyana Residence in Sofia, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary and State Council chairman, received the participants in the WFTU General Council 30th session held in Sofia. Enrique Pastorino, WFTU secretary general, briefed Todor Zhivkov on the proceedings and work of the 30th session as well as on the decisions made that would contribute to strengthening the international trade union and workers movement. He also expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome accorded to the participants in the session in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed greetings to the representatives of the international trade union movement and congratulated them on the occasion of the successful end of the work of the 30th session of the WFTU General Council. He acquainted those present with certain basic problems that are facing [word indistinct] our country. In connection with the fulfillment of the 11th BCP Congress decisions, Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke in detail about the role and position of the Bulgarian trade unions in the socioeconomic development of the country and in the building of a developed socialist society. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also touched on certain issues of Bulgaria's foreign policy.

Sandor Gaspar, WFTU chairman, again expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded by the Bulgarian trade unions and Bulgaria to the WFTU in connection with organizing excellent conditions for the 30th session of the WFTU General Council.

Following this, the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council Secretariat gave a reception. Present at the reception were Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Atanasov, Todor Bozhinov, Misho Mishev as well as the participants in the 30th session of the WFTU General Council.

Romanian Delegate Address

AU121958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES 12/4/1979--The stand and actions undertaken internationally by Romania were referred to by the representative of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania to the session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions, now being held in Sofia. She pointed to the necessity of a more active participation of the big problems mankind is confronted with nowadays--ensurance of peace and security, achievement of disarmament, nuclear above all, liquidation of underdevelopment, the establishment of a new international economic order, the building of a juster and better world.

GDR COMMENTATOR VIEWS NATO SPECIAL GROUP, MBFR TALKS

LD170708 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Heinz Britsche commentary]

[Text] While the 17th round of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe ended in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna as the round of missed opportunities, those who bear the responsibility for these missed opportunities are looking for ways and means for a new round in the arms race.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG noted on 12 April that a special group would not tackle the grey zone weapons. An initiative coming from Bonn led to the formation of the new NATO body, and on the proposal of the Foreign Ministry it is due to start its work this month. From this same office, as from NATO as a whole, thus far there still are no comprehensive replies to the proposals submitted by the socialist states on 8 June 1978 in Vienna, although these proposals mean a considerable amount of accomodation vis-a-vis Western views, such as the reduction of the armed forces to the same figure for each side. It would therefore be possible to reduce in only a short time the armed forces in central Europe by nearly 200,000 men. But a positive reply is still outstanding from the West.

In contrast, however, the NATO strategists are unfolding a strange group activity. Besides the so-called high level group, in which for some time now experts have been endeavoring for a modernization of NATO's tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, the special group is to deal with the sphere of atomic medium-range weapons. Both groups of experts are also to work out the bases for decisions in NATO's nuclear planning group.

As far as tactical nuclear weapons are concerned, it is the question of delivery systems and the approximately 7,000 warheads deployed by the United States in Western Europe, but mainly the FRG. This high level group also advocates the introduction of the neutron bomb, the weapons system against which millions all over the world are protesting, and which General Haig, NATO's commander in chief in Europe, continues to consider as essential.

During an interview with FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG military commentator Adalbert Weinstein, Haig replied to a question about the neutron bomb as follows: The military leaders of the alliance have recommended the development and production of an explosive with increased radiation. The military experts see in the neutron bomb a desirable strengthening of the atomic potential of deterrence.

Three days after this interview by Haig in his headquarters, the leader of the Social Democratic opposition in the Netherlands Parliament said: It would be better for the Dutch to reject NATO membership rather than agree to the deployment of U.S. neutron bombs in Europe. The floor leader of the governing Christian-Democrats also opposed the introduction of the neutron bomb. However, General Haig announced that at the present time parts of the neutron bomb were being manufactured without the nuclear components, that is, the neutron part. The decision on what is now to happen with the neutron bomb will be made in the near future.

NATO's supreme commander in Europe added at once: One must view the importance of the neutron bomb in comparison with another weapons system, the modernization of the medium-range and long-range weapons.

The preparations for this are now to be studied by the special group which came into being on Bonn's initiative. This group has given itself three tasks: First it wants to analyze the existing balance of power. What the result will be can be anticipated from previous NATO analyses which always come out with an Eastern supremacy when tackling their own arms race programs. Second, this group is to examine NATO's possible arms options and to formulate them. Here it is a case of modernization in the medium-range sphere. And third, the group is to work out a concept for future negotiations on the extension of arms control, in the sphere of the so-called grey zone arms as well.

Springer's DIE WELT headlines the tasks of the new special group with the words: Now the West also wants to arm and then talk about disarmament. The two words "now" and "also" characterize the deception. NATO claims that this has been Soviet practice in recent years. There is no doubt that modernization of weapons systems is taking place on both sides, but unilateral troop increases have occurred only in the West. Besides, it is nothing but a deceptive maneuver when General Haig and company claim: The Soviet Union is threatening Western Europe with medium-range weapons. As if NATO had not for years had a considerable amount of medium-range weapons of its own in Europe. Or perhaps, are the U.S. nuclear submarines which come under the command of the supreme commander not fitted with Poseidon rockets, or the British nuclear submarines not fitted with Polaris rockets? The aircraft carriers in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean have roughly 1,000 nuclear weapons on board; the F-100 bombers in Great Britain and at their forward bases in the FRG are decidedly medium-range weapons.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is not just in favor of any sort of arms control measures, but in favor of the reduction of these weapons systems, too, under the conditions of, and this is only natural, equal security in all stages.

Europe does not, therefore, need a new special group, but concrete and honest disarmament efforts. It is well known that the proposals by the Warsaw Pact states on this topic have been on the negotiating table for months along with the Moscow declaration.

BUDAPEST SAYS SALT SIGNING MAY BE IN GENEVA IN LATE MAY

LD170902 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, at least 1 month is still needed for the elaboration of the definitive text of the treaty. This is reported by MTI's Washington correspondent from official U.S. sources. The summit meeting between Brezhnev and Carter can take place at the earliest at the end of May. In the American press the opinion is gaining ground that the meeting will possibly be held in Geneva and not in the United States, although the scene of the most recent Soviet-U.S. summit was the Soviet Union.

TIRANA REPORTS DATA ON EARTHQUAKE CASUALTIES, DAMAGE

AU161915 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] According to present information on still incomplete data furnished by the executive committees of the people's councils of Shkoder, Lezhe, Kruje, Puke, Diber, Tropoje, Mat and Mirdite districts, the damage caused by the 15 April earthquake is as follows:

Dead, 35 people; injured, 379 people; wrecked houses, 2,222; damaged houses, 5,72(?6) [figure as heard; total is at variance with breakdown]; damaged economic buildings, 219; damaged sociocultural buildings, 205; slightly damaged houses, 676; cracked walls and destroyed chimneys, 715 and many animals [killed].

Shkoder District: Dead, 34 people; injured, 331 people; wrecked houses, 1,503; damaged houses, 3,280; damaged economic buildings, 93; and damaged sociocultural buildings, 41.

Lezhe District: Dead, 1 person; injured, 37; wrecked houses, 643; damaged houses, 1,908; damaged economic buildings, 123; and damaged sociocultural buildings, 72.

Kruje District: Injured, 3 persons; wrecked houses, 5; and damaged houses, 181.

Puke District: Wrecked houses, 25; damaged houses, 234; damaged sociocultural buildings, 16; and damaged economic buildings, 3.

Diber District: Wrecked houses, 35; damaged houses, 1,434; and (?damaged socio-cultural buildings, 75.

Tropoje District: Injured, 2 persons; wrecked houses, 11; and damaged houses, 25.

Mat District: Damaged houses, 20.

Mirdite District: Injured, 6 persons; damaged houses, 15; and damaged sociocultural buildings, 1.

Tirana, 16 April 1979.

Shehu, Alia Visit to Area

AU171120 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, April 17 (ATA)--The revolutionary spirit, determination, courage and optimism are precious virtues of the Albanian people. They were once more manifested with all their majesty in the district of Shkoder these days. The grief for the victims and the numerous damages caused by the earthquake that affected that district, deeply moved all our people and party. But grief was turned into strength.

Yesterday, in the fold of these undaunted people of the Shkoder District who are characterized by the revolutionary courage, there were also the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu and the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Ramiz Alia.

In the city of Shkoder, they were informed by the first secretary of the District Party Committee, Muho Asllani and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council Sulejman Bushati of the first measures which have been and are being taken to come to assistance of the families of the victims, homeless and injured people, all those who were affected by this natural calamity. Comrade Mehmet Shehu took special interest in the families of the victims, the health situation of those injured, the supply of the population with food stuffs, water, electric power and other necessary materials and expressed the great confidence of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha that the people of the district of Shkoder, side by side [with] thousands of volunteers from far and wide Albania, who have expressed their readiness to come to the assistance of their brothers of Shkoder, will selflessly work to overcome, just as always, with success also this extraordinary situation caused by the earthquake.

The party and state leaders, just as in all the cases, as in Dibra and Librazhd, Fier and Mallakastra, Dhiver and Moglice, go and speak cheek by jowl with the cooperativists. They are among them, directly speak with them. Everywhere, the conviction and optimism is expressed that our people and party, which has come out from their fold, will overcome this natural calamity, just as they have always jointly overcome ever greater difficulties in the past.

Dajc is one of the villages more seriously affected by the earthquake. Comrades Mehmet Shehu and Ramiz Alia meet with many cooperativists, with young men and young women, and there are among them people who have just returned from the funeral ceremony of their beloved relatives. 24 people were dead in this village and, among them three pupils.

We pity our people, says Comrade Mehmet Shehu. But we will overcome this calamity. We convey condolences on behalf of the Central Committee and the government. Comrade Enver Hoxha personally instructed us to convey our condolences to all the families of the victims and, on the other hand to wish, that together with the whole people, because you are not alone, the entire Albanian people, the whole party are with you to overcome these damages as soon as possible. Dajc will be newly built and the houses will be beautiful and strong. It is the strength of our wonderful people, their steel-like unity round the party that overcomes every difficulty. Everyone has a firm confidence that our people know well that the party's word has never been questioned, its teachings and directives have been carried into effect, that they have become the blood of our heroic working people, who have never spared their toil, sacrifices, sweat, even their blood. The manly stand of our people before any eventuality, in face of such difficulties, is an expression of that sound revolutionary world outlook instilled by the party in our new man. It is an expression of his confidence in the present and brilliant future.

From there, the party and state leaders went to the frontier village along Buna River, in Pentar. All the cooperativists wholeheartedly express their feelings of the love for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrade Mehmet Shehu meets with them, expresses his condolences, takes special interest in the victims and the damages. The village has been completely dilapidated. But only 24 hours have elapsed and the life of the cooperativists has been fully normalized.

The party and state leaders visit the families of the cooperativists and take interest in the health of the people, in everything. The border guards are among the cooperativists. The army and people are indissolubly linked.

Our people educated by the party defend the socialist property at any moment and for this they do not spare even their lives.

In this way acted with courage and bravery the distinguished milker from Belipojz Liza Zefi, who not long ago furnished the documents to be admitted in the fold of the party. But she fell while on duty. Talking with the cooperativists, Comrade Mehmet Shehu recommended to the party committee to admit her in the party post mortem.

[Some] 629 houses were destroyed in Barbullush, and the people were more closely united with one another, as a single family. The socialist solidarity which is expressed in the words "one for all and all for one" shined with all its force and magnificence, and this is seen not only here, but also in Bushat and Oblike, throughout the Shkoder District, throughout Albania. Messages of solidarity from many districts of the country have come to the district party committee. The party and state leaders congratulate the cooperativists, who turned April 16 into a day of action on two fronts: In the plain [as received] and the liquidation of the consequences of the earthquake.

In the afternoon, Comrades Mehmet Shehu and Ramiz Alia paid visits to the "Bahcallek" city quarter, Shkoder city, where all the houses have been seriously damaged, in the Oblike village and in the hospital of the city to pay a visit to the wounded people.

The people of the Shkoder District, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, with firm confidence in its line, just as always, are determined to overcome the difficulties created by the earthquake and at the same time to achieve new victories on the front of production, to look forward to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of homeland chin up and chest out.

VISIT OF AMERICAN DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION SCORED

AU161627 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] It has been reported that a delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress led by Brademas has arrived in the Soviet Union for a visit. According to reports, the American parliamentary delegation will confer with high-level Soviet officials. They will discuss certain problems of bilateral relations and international issues.

The United States and the Soviet Union frequently exchange political delegations and their top representatives meet to discuss their bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. For example, top officials from Washington and Moscow have met several times. They have discussed various political problems among which we can mention the SALT-II agreement on which the United States and the Soviet Union recently have not been sparing any noise. It is known that the SALT-II agreement, just as the previous one reached in 1972, is a disguise by which the two imperialist superpowers are trying to cover up their unrestricted arms in both nuclear and conventional weapons. This reflects the fierce rivalry designed to reinforce their military might.

The continual political contacts between the high-level American and Soviet representatives reflect the circumstantial cooperation between the American imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists designed to achieve their neocolonialist goals wherever possible in the world. The current visit of the American parliamentarians to the Soviet Union should be viewed in the context of the continuation of these political contacts. This visit, just as all the other ones, is connected with the new plots to be drawn up against the peoples and countries of the world.

MORE ON SOUTH YEMEN DELEGATION'S SOFIA VISIT

Zhivkov Meeting, Luncheon

AU161415 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 16 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received here today Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party, deputy-chairman of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Present at the meeting was Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani's host, Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov was informed by the two heads of state of the outcome of the talks they held.

Stressed was the common will for consolidation and expansion of cooperation between the two parties, the two countries and the peoples of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Topical international issues were discussed focusing the attention on the Middle East developments.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1330 GMT on 16 April in reporting on this meeting adds that: "After the meeting Comrade Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani at the Boyana Residence. The following persons attended: Comrades Stanko Todorov, Petur Mladenov, and Peko Takov; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the government; the officials accompanying the PRDY premier; and the two countries' ambassadors. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani proposed toasts during the luncheon, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Sofia Plant Visit

AU161537 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 16 April Comrades Stanko Todorov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani visited the Sofia plant for [words indistinct], where they were cordially received. Todor Burlakov briefed the two governmental leaders on the production tasks being solved by the plant at present. The guests reviewed some production shops and the plant's buildings.

Ministers of Communications Meeting

AU161535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 16 April Pando Vanchev, Bulgarian minister of communications, and Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, PRDY minister of communication and transportation, met in Sofia. The two ministers briefed each other on the state of their countries' communication nets and discussed the prospects of cooperating in this area.

BTA REPORTS MEETING HELD TO CELEBRATE SYRIAN NATIONAL DAY

ID1700Ou Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 16, BTA--A solemn meeting was organized here today by the Bulgaro-Syrian Friendship Society to mark the national day of Syria.

In his opening speech, Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the Art and Culture Department with the CC of the BCP and chairman of the society, underlined that (?the Bulgarian) public is marking [words indistinct] day which the heroic Syrian people have embarked on the road to freedom, independence and social progress. He expressed confidence that the friendly relations between the two nations and their joint struggle against imperialism will continue to develop in the interests of the Bulgarian and the Syrian people.

Mrs. Ani Spancheva, deputy-chairman of the society and chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Teachers, said that with the liquidation of colonialism great possibilities (?have) opened up (?before) the Syrian people for socio-political, economic and cultural progress. He also (?said that) the Bulgarian people highly value the principled stand of (?Syria, who) firmly rejected the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal struck [words indistinct] and to the detriment of the Arab (?peoples).

Present at the meeting were the ambassadors of Syria and Iraq to Bulgaria and the representatives of the (?Palestine) Liberation Organization in Bulgaria.

STANISHEV-LED BCP CC DELEGATION ENDS TALKS IN INDIA

AU161414 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Delhi, April 16 (BTA correspondent)--The talks between the delegations of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Mr Dimitru Stanishev, secretary of the CC, the delegation of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party, led by Mr N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council, ended in Delhi today.

The talks proceeded in a cordial fraternal atmosphere. A joint communique was approved and will be published in the press. The leaders of the two delegations signed a protocol for cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Indian Communist Party.

In the past few days the delegation of the CC of the BCP visited the town of Faridabad, where its members were acquainted with the work of the Bulgaro-Indian "Kyurvel" enterprises.

In Kerala State the delegation of the CC of the BCP was made familiar with the implementation of the socio-economic and cultural transformations by the state government of the united front and with the activity of the organization of the Indian Communist Party in the state.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF FRG AMBASSADOR

LD162245 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 16, (BTA)--"Relations between Bulgaria and the FRG have been developing along ascending lines and with qualitatively new characteristics in recent years", said Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, at the ceremony of accepting the credentials of the FRG newly-appointed ambassador to Bulgaria, Dr Harold Heimzeut. Mr Zhivkov underlined that the two countries' dialogue, started in 1975 on the highest level, is a model of political realism and sets an example of the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems.

The Bulgarian state leader expressed confidence that the forthcoming official visit of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Bulgaria will be a new step in the development of bilateral relations. "Bulgaria will continue actively to contribute to the progress of bilateral relations," said Mr Zhivkov.

Mr Todor Zhivkov also spoke of the favourable conditions for expanding diversification of bilateral economic cooperation, stressing the important role of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

FRG's newly-appointed ambassador underlined the will of his country to strengthen relations with Bulgaria. "In the joint declaration you signed with the federal chancellor on November 25, 1975 in Bonn, our two countries gave an expression to their firm will to intensify bilateral relations on the basis of the UN Charter and the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference and to work for consolidation of peace and furthering of international detente," said Heimzeut.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR GIVEN AWARD--In Sofia the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Executive Bureau members have met Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria. Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and honorable chairman of the All-National Committee, also attended the meeting. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and BCP Central Committee Secretariat member, presented the Honorable Golden Badge and a diploma of the All-National Committee to Vladimir Bazovskiy in connection with his long intensive activity for the successful expansion and development of the friendship between the Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU]

DZHUROV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 16 April 1979 Army General Dorbi Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended the musical spectacle "Stars' Moment", which took place at Sofia's Stefan Makedonski Theatre, and was devoted to the first Bulgarian-USSR cosmic flight. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU]

DYULGEROV-LED DELEGATION FROM USSR--A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, returned today from Leningrad. The delegation took part in the All-Union Practical Conference on Perfecting the Forms and Methods of Socialist Competition. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU]

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL

AU141544 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "On Taking Up His Function"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, yesterday [11 April] received in Prague the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Portugal, J. Janik, in connection with the latter's assumption of his office.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER TO ARRIVE 17 APRIL

LD162140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, will arrive for an official visit to Czechoslovakia tomorrow at the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES LENINGRAD SOCIALIST COMPETITION MEETING

LD141916 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today addressed the closing plenary meeting of the All-Union Scientific Conference in Leningrad devoted to socialist competition. He said that the participation of our working people in implementating economic and social tasks graphically proved the people's cohesion with the Communist Party. He further recalled that over 83 percent of the working people took part in various forms of labor competition in Czechoslovakia and that the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association played an important part in this.

SRV TU DELEGATION TOURS PRAGUE, S. BOHEMIA

LD161904 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The visiting delegation of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions, led by its Chairman and Communist Party Politburo Member Nguyen Van Linh, today visited the West Bohemian spa towns of Karlovy Vary and Marianske Lazne.

The delegation was accompanied by Frantisek Brabenec, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia.

Yesterday, the delegation made a sightseeing tour of Prague. The Vietnamese guests arrived in Czechoslovakia on Saturday at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia.

LAST IN RUDE PRAVO SERIES ON SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

AU040940 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Third and last part of Vladimir Janku article: "The Realistic Paths of the Revolution; On the Topical Questions of World Development"]

[Excerpts] The communist and workers parties justly proceed from the fact that imperialist monopolies--and above all the gigantic, so-called multinational monopolies--are the main enemy of the working people and the most dangerous force threatening both the vital interests of the workers class and all working people and the interests of world peace, democracy and progress. If the content of the socialist revolution lies in the basic solution of the unappeasable conflict between labor and capital, then it is obvious that the solution of conflicts between monopolies and the people results in democratic changes. Many communist parties in capitalist countries have therefore come to the conclusion that the first stage of the entire historical process of revolutionary development in the present phase consists, and must consist, of removing the power of monopolist capital and of forming the "antimonopolist democracy."

The Mannheim Congress of the German Communist Party set itself the task of analysing more specifically the nature of antimonopolist democracy. The congress documents state: "The German Communist Party considers it possible, and in the interests of the workers class desirable, that the efforts to achieve a turn toward democratic and social progress result in an antimonopolist democracy. The German Communist Party understands antimonopolist democracy as a period of basic change, in which the workers class and other democratic forces have the political power and parliamentary influence to be able to create a coalition government representing their common interests."

The majority of fraternal parties connect the approach to efforts to create an antimonopolist democracy with the specific and topical battle against the capitalist crisis. When the bourgeoisie looks for a REACTIONARY way out of the crisis--and seeks it in increased militarism and mass attacks on the working people's democratic rights and achievements--then the communist parties raise the slogan of a fight for a DEMOCRATIC way out of the crisis.

Logically, in this context the communist and workers movement in capitalist countries asks what specific FORMS AND FEATURES the path to antimonopolist democracy will have. It is known that certain communist parties proceed from a kind of "absolutization of democracy." They demand the adoption of an advance commitment that there can be no question of any path but a democratic path for the party, and they rule out any other alternative.

Of course, these reflections can scarcely hold their ground in the light of all the present experience gained in class struggles. Yes, and this must be stressed, the workers class has always preferred those forms of struggle that protect the people's lives, health and strength to the maximum. However, the specific forms of struggle are not at all decided by the mere wish of the workers class and the communist party; they are decided by the real course and development of the class battle--in other words, also by the forms and methods of struggle used by the class enemy.

That is why several communist and workers parties stress above all else that THE BATTLE FOR DEMOCRATIC CHANGES WILL BE A CLASS STRUGGLE. A number of communist parties resolutely condemn the notion that monopolist capital could perhaps relinquish its power voluntarily. Thus the session of the 25th Congress of the Danish Communist Party condemned the reformist illusions that "it will be possible to get capital gradually to renounce all privileges without a strong class fight...."

In connection with all these questions THE ROLE OF THE WORKERS CLASS in the present phases of class struggle is the object of serious discussion. Views are also being expressed maintaining that the role of the workers class has decreased and the role of the intelligentsia or other social strata is becoming increasingly prominent--that is, that the workers class has allegedly ceased to be the leading force in the epochal struggle against monopolist capital. Many communist and workers parties oppose such notions--with every right and with utter decisiveness, and on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis of developments. They reject endeavors which--even though isolated--are actually removing the representatives of the workers class from leading party bodies, on the pretext of insuring the influence of "new, educated cadres."

The Eighth Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party stressed succinctly and clearly in this context: "It is necessary to maintain THE GOLDEN RULE OF THE WORKERS MAJORITY." A similarly lapidary statement was made by the Mannheim Congress of the German Communist Party: "The workers class is the decisive force in the battle against big capital." And the 10th Congress of the Greek Communist Party pointed out as clearly: "...In this union the leading role logically belongs to the workers class! This is objectively based on its position in the present system of social production.

In no way does this demand obstruct the efforts to create, particularly in the fight against monopolist capital, a broad front of working people--and in fact, a union of all antimonopolist forces. Rather to the contrary: A clearcut orientation towards correctly grasping the role of the workers class enables us yet better to pursue a flexible policy, aimed at creating and shaping such a union.

One of the arguments frequently used, or, more precisely, abused by the West against the leading role of the workers class is that of the SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. Its broad onslaught and the transformation of science into a direct and powerful source of wealth leads, they say, to a striking increase in the role played by the technical intelligentsia and a reduction in the role of the workers class. Not only is such a "conclusion" a ridicule of the scientifically approached analysis of social development, it is also political demagogy.

It is true that the scientific-technical revolution introduced a number of new factors into the development of monopolist capitalism. It is under the conditions of a striking aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism that the abuse of science and technology for securing maximum profits for monopolies increases. For working people and employees this means an elimination of job vacancies, a devaluation of acquired qualifications and a reduction of wages.

The communists' answer to these questions is clear. It is not the scientific-technical revolution that is at fault; this is self-evident. Its abuse for the benefit of monopolist capital and against the interests of the workers class merely confirms even more the inability of present capitalism to solve emerging social problems. The fact that the people are becoming aware of this is becoming an essentially new political factor, particularly in certain highly developed capitalist countries such as the FRG.

In connection with the present phase of the revolutionary transition of human society from capitalism to socialism, the communist and workers parties justly stress the growing significance and importance of the fight for democracy, democratic changes in society, human rights and working people's freedoms.

This very fact, namely the objective justification of the enhanced fight for the people's democratic rights, motivates the class adversary to develop what are almost furious efforts to introduce confusion into this struggle, to turn upside down the basic views on, and approaches to, the matter in question and to misinform the people and distort their thinking on a mass scale. Two basic trends are guiding the adversary's efforts: First, he supports and incites the diverse nonclass approaches to the problems of democracy, human rights and freedoms in every possible way; at the same time he goes even further, trying to present himself as a kind of "world leader" in the battle for human rights and democracy. Such efforts were recently made on an extensive scale by ruling U.S. circles; in order to ward off the mass wave of criticism and hatred for U.S. imperialism these circles declared the "U.S. moral leadership in the world" and, by combining the Goebbels method of the big lie with the mass use of the latest means of misinformation, they tried to achieve a power-force effect on an international scale for their own benefit.

International imperialism is striving to present this campaign as a way of manifesting its strength, and even the "historical future prospects" of capitalism. In reality it is completely the other way round. In 1921 Lenin recalled Engels' letter to Bebel, envisaging that in the moment of revolution the slogan of "pure democracy" can become "the last saving anchor of the entire bourgeois...housekeeping."

The demands of democracy are intrinsically alien to the monopolist bourgeoisie; it has based its entire existence on the harsh and ruthless suppression of human rights. But in its direst need, when history itself poses the question of the obsolescence of the capitalist system and the imperative need to replace it by socialism, then it is willing to proclaim any slogan at all, and to join forces with anybody, just to hold back the revolutionary masses. It swears its nature is democratic and it even appeals to communists to support its demands. U.S. imperialism, the worst suppressor of democracy, freedoms and human rights, is proclaiming its "moral leadership" and organizing--with the most massive use of misinformation means known to history--the battle for "human rights!" Could there be a clearer, more convincing proof of the historical debacle of imperialism, of the hopelessness of its prospects?

Of course, even in the times of the bourgeois revolution some people were deceived by the "liberalism" of the feudal bureaucratic machinery. And even today we can find people seeking in this campaign not proof of the crisis-ridden hopelessness of capitalism, but some kind of justification for their reformist illusions. But Marxist-Leninists cannot succumb to these notions. [paragraph continues]

It is their mission to unmask the entire monstrous hypocrisy of the subversionist propaganda line used by monopolist capital, as well as to mercilessly illuminate its historical connections with an unmistakable specter of the incurable and morbid old social system and its definite condemnation by history.

The November 1978 declaration of the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee stressed, with every justification: "THE BANNER OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS IS THE BANNER OF SOCIALISM."

The communists cannot, and must not, let anybody take this banner away from them. It is THEIR battle banner in the struggle against imperialism and monopolist capital, for the working people's interests and democratic and revolutionary changes in human society. To relinquish this banner to the class enemy, to accept his arguments or even to take a share in his antisocialist campaigns is tantamount--as was rightly shown by the theoretical conference in Sofia--to betraying the interests of the workers class and openly toadying to the counterrevolutionary interests of the class enemy.

It is just as impermissible for communists, for Marxists-Leninists, to strip the problem of freedoms and rights of its class substance; it is even more so to juxtapose the matter of democratic freedoms to the battle for liberation from capitalist exploitation. "For the workers class, democratic freedoms can never be juxtaposed to freedom from capitalist exploitation, as though they were both contradictory values," Comrade A. Cunhal stressed in Sofia. "The problem of freedoms must be approached from class positions, and always bearing in mind the specific economic and social reality to which they correspond, in which they are implemented and which they reflect."

Not only is the nonclass approach to matters of democracy, freedoms and human rights antiscientific; under the present conditions it is also most damaging politically. Comrade V. Bilak pointed out in Sofia that, "in a class-divided world, it is both un-Marxist and wrong to put democracy, freedom and human rights on the same level. This does not help mobilize the masses, it disorients them and leads them away from the battle against imperialism and for true human rights."

The communist and workers parties in the developed capitalist countries are logically coming to the conclusion that the current development process naturally enhances the significance of ideological activity, including the further creative development of theory. Comrade G. Hall stressed in Sofia that the present development in the world "not only enhances the role of Marxist-Leninist analysis, but also enhances the need to consistently study its principles and their utilization within the process of solving the problems of the workers class and the people as a whole." Comrade J. Jensen declared at the Sofia conference: "Under the conditions of an aggravating class struggle we must solve the new tasks emerging before us, and we must mark out new roads, and if we want to be successful, we must rely on the basic rules shown us by the Marxist-Leninist theory."

This logical search process is not, and must not be--as was already said--a kind of groping about with a blind man's walking stick; its substance cannot, and must not, lie in subjectivist imagination of "new paths" of development. Even less can it lie in a search based on antiscientific illusions, or even on an opportunistic adjustment to the class enemy's political slogans.

The search process is effective only if it is based on a strictly scientific method, founded on the body of Marxist-Leninist theory and expressing the general laws governing the revolutionary process; only then can the search process lead to positive results, positive from the viewpoint of the historical interests and needs of the workers class and the world social development. Contemporary developments in the world and in individual countries place substantially greater demands on the capability of communist and workers parties TO COMBINE A DEEP KNOWLEDGE AND MASTERY OF GENERAL LAWS GOVERNING THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC HISTORICAL CONDITIONS, IN WHICH THE REAL PROCESSES OF SOCIAL LIFE ARE TAKING PLACE. The leading representatives of many fraternal parties are justified in again stressing that the one is impossible without the other. "He who starts delving into partial questions," V.I. Lenin used to stress, "without first solving the general questions, will inevitably 'come up against' these general questions at every step, without realizing this. And to come up against them blindly in every individual case means to condemn our policy to the worst wavering there is, and to a lack of principle." [Lenin, Works, vol. 12, p 478] Lenin pointed out that the doctrinaire way of thinking, "that is, the endeavor to seek answers to specific questions in the simple logical development of general truth...is a vulgarization of Marxism and a complete ridicule of dialectical materialism."

Yes, we are experiencing a complicated, dramatic period in the world development. The class adversary is mobilizing all his forces and resources to reverse the logical course of development and avert, or at least postpone, its exit from the stage of history. The tortuous paths of revolutionary struggles are producing great successes under these enormously complicated and exacting conditions, but also quite a few mistakes and errors. At the same time, however, the entire development and all the complicated aspects of class struggles repeatedly confirm the unchangeable and inevitable logic of the process of the development of society. They confirm the inexhaustible creative force of Marxist-Leninist doctrine, they confirm the invincible strength and ability of the communist and workers movements to fight, and fight successfully, to win the struggle with which history confronts them.

It shows a gross lack of knowledge and an absolute lack of understanding of the elementary substance of Marxism-Leninism to call it a kind of sum total of dogmas or a "doctrinaire system." Comrade Cunhal was justified in stating in Sofia: "IT IS EXACTLY MARXISM-LENINISM THAT REPRESENTS THE CONTRAST TO THE SPIRIT OF DOGMATISM, THEORETICAL STAGNATION, POLITICAL ROUTINE, PETTY-MINDEDNESS, MECHANICAL IMITATION, READY-MADE RECIPES AND CLICHES." Marxism-Leninism provides the revolutionary forces with the necessary theoretical means to correctly grasp the experience gained, analyse reality, and seek and find appropriate, correct and innovationist solutions. Marxism-Leninism is becoming richer and richer; it is THE FIGHT, THE PRACTICE AND EXPERIENCE of the working people and their vanguards that introduces the stormy and unceasing stream of contributions into the common theoretical treasury. In this sense the enrichment of Marxism-Leninism is the common and collective concern of the entire world communist and workers movement."

Likewise, the sphere of basic theoretical questions attracts the "avid attention" of our class enemy and rightwing opportunists. And it is understandable that, at a time when the capitalist social system is more and more obviously showing its lack of historical prospects and when life is bringing with it the objective need to change the social system, they are launching their main attack against THOSE aspects of our doctrine that unmask THESE laws governing the revolutionary transition of society. This was clearly characterized by Comrade B. Ponomarev in his speech in Sofia: "Under the conditions when socialist changes are insistently knocking on the doors of the capitalist society, the communists are deeply roused by the questions of transition from capitalism to socialism. The Leninist theory of socialist revolution and the transition to socialism, tested by life, makes it possible to correctly understand these questions. Thus the currently fashionable attempts to cast a shadow on Leninism, to oppose it to Marxism and reduce its role to that of a merely 'Russian' doctrine are most harmful. The protagonists of the 'abolition' of Leninism, who present themselves as promoters of the development of the science of socialism, are objectively, and regardless of what they might wish, playing into the hands of those who preach in general about the 'obsolescence' of Marxism-Leninism and who would like to ideologically disarm the workers and communist movement."

The arguments about some kind of "obsolescence" of Leninism or of its specific features, which are valid only for "Russian circumstances," are ancient and contain nothing new. Despite this the various rightwing opportunists constantly revert to them. Addressing them, Comrade Cunhal declared in a lapidary way: "It is absurd to believe that ... one can acquire the ability to analyze creatively by renouncing Leninism."

All these attempts, by bourgeois propaganda and also by various brands of opportunists, are doomed to absolute failure. Life itself repeatedly proves not only the tenacity of Leninism, but also its strength, confirming that it is the only theory leading forward.

SVOBODNE SLOVO COMMENTS ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF CPCZ PLENUM

LD141026 Prague CTK in English 0936 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The allround development of Czechoslovakia over the past ten years was made possible first of all by the strengthening of the leading role of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the country's life, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party Bohuslav Kucera writes in SVOBODNE SLOVO here today.

In the editorial on the 10th anniversary of the April plenary meeting of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee which elected a new leadership of the party headed by Gustav Husak, Bohuslav Kucera says that the tasks facing the new leadership were not easy ones. Czechoslovak society was then in a profound crisis caused by the errors committed before 1968 and mainly by the activity of rightist and later counter-revolutionary forces in Czechoslovak society in the years 1968-69.

Strengthening its leading position in society over the past ten years, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was widely implementing the policy of the National Front, the policy of the participation of all honest, patriotic and socialist forces in the development of Czechoslovak society. Bohuslav Kucera places emphasis on reserves which still exist in this sphere. He also says that incorrect views do not disappear automatically. The Socialist Party has led its members to the comprehension of the basic laws of the current development so that they become active allies of the communists in the great efforts for the development of Czechoslovak society.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

AU131252 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Resolution of the Ninth All-State Congress of Unified Cooperative Farms (JZD), adopted at the 11 April 1979 congress session in Prague]

[Text] The Ninth All-State JZD Congress was held in the significant year of the 30th anniversary of the historic Ninth CPCZ Congress, which set the general line for building socialism in our fatherland. The program for socialist reconstruction of agriculture was an inseparable part of this line.

Under the CPCZ's leadership and with the all-round help of the workers class and the entire socialist society, through the creative implementation of Lenin's cooperative plan and the utilization of the experience gained by the CPSU and the kolkhoz members, and thanks to the enormous devotion and efforts by hundreds of thousands of farmers and to the increasing assistance of the workers class and the socialist state, small-scale agricultural production has been rebuilt into large-scale socialist agricultural production in a historically short period of time.

In a sharp class struggle the socialist production relations in agriculture have won, and there have been extensive socioeconomic changes, which have radically changed the conditions of life and work in our rural areas. The fulfillment of the revolutionary demand that land and the results of work on it should belong to those who work on it eliminated once and for all the exploitation of small and medium-sized farmers. A new class of cooperative farmers emerged in rural areas and its ties with the workers class deepened. A strong material-technical base was built and the qualification of workers improved. During the 30 years the volume of agricultural production doubled and the production funds and labor productivity increased more than 4.5 times. All this benefited the entire society and made it possible to achieve a high level of nutrition for the people.

The social position of people working in agriculture has changed, their living standards have improved and their social security and prospects in life have been strengthened. The cooperative members, farmers and other people working in agriculture are taking an increasingly active part in political and public activities, in creating and implementing the economic and social policy of the party and the state and in the administration and management of our socialist society. Our rural areas are living a rich life.

The congress highly values the CPCZ's policy in building socialist society and in carrying out the revolutionary changes in our rural areas. The results achieved in the reorganization and development of our agriculture have fully confirmed the validity of Lenin's cooperative plan under our conditions of an industrially developed country.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of starting the socialist reorganization of agriculture, the congress highly values the work of all those who organized and carried out the founding of JZD's and who devoted all their strength and abilities to their construction and development. We value and are grateful for the work of small and medium farmers and the political-organizational activity of party and national committee functionaries and of the thousands of workers who went over to the JZD's and who, by their firm class positions and rich experience, have given important help and support in the solution of complicated tasks.

Proof of the systematic care devoted by the CPCZ and the entire society to agricultural development and to the all-round improvement of living standards in rural areas lies in the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session.

The congress professes its full adherence to the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session, accepting them as the program for further advancing agriculture, the JZDs and the activity of the Union of Cooperative Farmers. The congress highly values the fact that the CPCZ Central Committee session has provided an answer to the basic questions voiced in the discussion preceding the Ninth JZD Congress, in which tens of thousands of cooperative farmers and other people working in agriculture were able, by their suggestions and ideas, to contribute to creating and implementing agricultural policy. All this expresses the true democracy of our social system. The congress appreciates that the overwhelming majority of contributions was aimed at mobilizing the internal reserves both under the cooperatives' own conditions and throughout our agriculture.

We fully identify ourselves with the report submitted by Comrade L. Strougal, premier of the Federal Government. The high social appraisal of the agricultural workers' duty commits us to fulfill the tasks in insuring the people's nutrition with greater consistency and initiative. It is an encouragement for the present generation of agricultural workers which is continuing the development of socialist large-scale agricultural production under new conditions and in a dignified way.

In keeping with the resolution of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session the congress appeals to the agricultural enterprises, cooperative members and other people working in agriculture to concentrate decisive efforts on fulfilling the planned tasks in the last 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan on a yet more effective mobilization of internal reserves, above all in fulfilling planned tasks, and simultaneously to establish conditions for a further dynamic advance of agriculture in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The congress commits all agricultural enterprises to insure the basic task formulated by the 15th CPCZ Congress, namely gradually to achieve self-sufficiency in cereals production and to further enhance our overall self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs.

The congress considers it imperative to devote all-round care to soil, soil protection and the increase of yields. Every hectare of land must be utilized for agricultural production; we must consistently fight against decreases of land, especially arable land. Violations of legal regulations on land fund protection must not be tolerated.

In the interests of further enhancing the intensity of plant production the congress demands that the genetic fund be fully utilized and the scientifically directed plant nutrition insured. By building agrochemical enterprises and developing their activity a more effective utilization of industrial and organic fertilizers and agrochemicals must be achieved. Simultaneously we must strive to substantially reduce losses in harvesting, conservation and storage.

In the interests of healthy nutrition, more attention must be devoted to implementing the concept of developing vegetable production in the necessary structure and quality.

In the comprehensive implementation of the grain program we must emphasize the production of bulk fodder, so that its quantity, structure and quality in every agricultural enterprise fully insures the planned development of animal production, particularly in cattle, as well as the creation of necessary reserves. For this we must improve the structure of fodder crops on arable land, increase the production of lucerne, clover, fodder root and tuber crops and intermediary crops, and we must substantially increase the harvesting of fodder crops from meadows and pastures. [paragraph continues]

In connection with conservation technologies we must insure a higher share of good quality hay. Through these measures, as well as a higher production of legumes and oleaginous crops, we must increase agriculture's share in insuring the need for fodder albumina. In this connection the congress stresses that the increased production of good-quality bulk and albuminous fodder crops is an important indicator of the level of husbandry of every agricultural enterprise, as well as the basic prerequisite for intensively developing cattle breeding and the increase of yields. The congress also demands that effective standards for all fodder be enhanced.

For this it is necessary to improve the standards of fodder preparation, particularly for cattle, and to deepen the scientific approach for animal nutrition. In all areas we must enhance the intensity of cattle breeding. The number of cattle must be increased primarily in areas and enterprises with a low density. Gradually we must make the transition to the open turnover [otvoreny obrat] of herds within the framework of the entire CSSR. In swine breeding we must implement more consistently the hybridization program and we must make rational use of grain fodder.

The congress appeals to all JZDs, joint agricultural enterprises, state farms and service organizations to make more effective use of all production means. The congress recommends that--as in technology for grain harvesting--the cooperation in the use of other high-performance machinery and transport means be developed, the maintenance of machines and equipment improved, multi-shift operations introduced and the thrifty and rational utilization of energy, fuel and especially crude oil increased.

The congress demands that the JZD and other enterprises use investment means economically and that they concentrate them in plant production, essentially for enhancing the fertility of the land fund, and particularly for building and using irrigations, developing facilities for solving the fodder base, developing the production and post harvest processing of fruit and vegetables, building agrochemical enterprises and completing the organization of an integrated agricultural repair network. In animal production this applies to the modernization, reconstruction and new construction of large-capacity facilities for cattle breeding, especially cows. We must achieve a reduction of costs by standardizing projects and by shortening the construction deadlines. The design organizations must be enterprising in contributing to this.

The service organizations--plant-breeding and seed-cultivation organizations, the fodder industry, veterinary and animal-breeding services, machinery and tractor stations, repair shops of agricultural machinery, construction and planning organizations and other organizations--play a significant role in developing socialist agriculture. The congress states that the intensification of agricultural production and its industrialization require that they further improve the quality of their activities, provide guarantees to the agricultural enterprises for the services they perform and for the biological material, seeds, seedlings and fodder mixtures they supply; increase their participation in training and educating agricultural employees and improve the quality of their advisory activity; and at the same time more effectively insure the application of scientific-technical findings in agricultural practice. It recommends that the material interest of enterprises and the personal material interest of employees of these organizations be linked to the results of agricultural enterprises in the respective production branches.

The congress appreciates the contribution of the scientific-research base, which is participating actively--in cooperation with Soviet scientists and scientists from the other CEMA countries--in solving the basic questions concerning the intensification of agricultural production and its efficient increase. It highly values the contribution of Soviet science--especially that of Soviet wheat varieties, which made it possible to considerably increase the yields. [paragraph continues]

Science as a production force must become a first-class factor of agricultural dynamic development. This is why the congress anticipates that the employees of the scientific-research base will--in keeping with the resolutions of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session--take an even more active part than heretofore in comprehensively solving the decisive tasks concerning the further effective development of agricultural production. What matters is, above all, complex questions connected with an increase in soil fertility, a growthoof the biological and genetic potentials of plants and livestock, organization of the fodder base and intensification of cattle breeding, rationalization of the technological processes while placing minimum demands on energy consumption, reduction of losses, a comprehensive mechanization and an increase in the efficient chemical substances. We also expect more consistent solutions in the area of the planned agricultural management--including specialization and concentration and intra-enterprise organization and management.

The congress appreciates the share of food industry employees in developing agricultural primary production and their participation in insuring good-quality agricultural raw materials and in improving supplier-consumer relations in the procurement process, in the transportation of agricultural products and in reducing losses in handling and storing them. It appeals to the departments and enterprises of the processing industry and to trade organizations to more actively participate in insuring and utilizing adequate forms of cooperation and integration, insuring complete procurement and processing of raw materials in the needed quality and in building joint facilities and insuring technology for this production.

The congress appreciates the participation by the engineering and chemical industries and the other supply branches of the national economy in developing agriculture. Their share is steadily growing and currently accounts for almost 60 percent of the overall material costs of agricultural production. Agriculture could not successfully develop without this constantly growing participation of the supply branches, which is a concrete manifestation of the bonds uniting the workers class with cooperative farmers.

The congress anticipates that--in keeping with the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session--the supply branches will insure agricultural needs more intensively and in a better quality than heretofore. It asks the producers of machinery and equipment to accelerate and increase the deliveries of specially adjusted agricultural trucks and loaders; rapidly increase the share of high-performance machinery, including tractors, and deliver them in complete lines; to increase the supplies of irrigation equipment, improve the equipment of agro-chemical enterprises and increase the delivery of machines in short supply--above all trailer implements, sowing machines and machines for the cultivation of fodder crops, legumes and fodder root and tuber crops and for work on sloping plots--including the needed variety of spare parts.

It asks the chemical and pharmaceutical industries to smoothly fulfill the planned deliveries, to further improve the quality of industrial fertilizers and to increase the production of plant protection means and yeast and other fodder components. It asks the construction sector to cover the need for lime substances and to insure the deliveries of construction and assembly panels that can be used widely for standardized types of construction while simultaneously reducing the investment costs per unit.

The congress expects that in insuring the demanding tasks with respect to equipping agriculture with materials and technology the supply branches will make greater use of the possibility of international division of labor within the CEMA framework. The congress fully supports the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session resolutions aimed at improving the quality of the system of planned management, and of the methods and forms of management at all levels. [paragraph continues]

It regards it as correct that in bringing about the concentration and specialization process the main effort has been devoted to stabilizing and consolidating internally the cooperatives that have already merged.

It appeals to the planning organs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the regional and district agricultural administrations, to be more consistent in respecting the mutual interconnection between tasks and insuring them in terms of materials and technology. The role of the 5-year plans has been reinforced and the cooperatives and other enterprises have thus been enabled to prepare and realize plans of a long-term nature in developing the concentration and specialization of agricultural production and in expanding cooperation and integration among agricultural enterprises, services and the processing industry and trade. At the same time conditions have been created for enhancing the independence of enterprises and their responsibility for increasing production and improving economy. It is necessary to devote more attention to cooperatives that were founded or substantially increased their land base in recent years.

It considers it necessary that the regional and district agricultural administrations--in keeping with their main task of insuring all-social needs--distribute tasks according to production conditions and the concentration and specialization plans, help enterprises to effectively mobilize reserves, devote greater attention to cooperatives with below-average results and assist them in an all-round manner in insuring speedier development. It is also necessary that they see to increasing the qualification of employees and organize the exchange of experiences. The congress appreciates the measure of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session to deepen the interconnection of the plan with the economic management tools aimed at enhancing cattle breeding, intensifying concentration, specialization and integration with the food industry; reducing the differences in the profitability of products and in revenues of enterprises and at increasing the quality of products. It considers it urgent that all JZDs devote more attention to economical and effective production, to eliminating the causes of unjustified growth of material costs, improving the quality of their products, increasing shift intensity, improving the quality of intra-enterprise planning and to reinforcing the principles of intra-enterprise cost-accounting. It expects that the functionaries and professional employees of JZDs as well as the ranking personnel of the management organs will substantially increase the quality of their work in fulfilling these exacting tasks.

The congress recommends that all JZDs introduce the uniform system of remuneration for work by the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in order to deepen the socialist principles of remuneration for work on the basis of evaluating the results of inspections. It considers it necessary to systematically strengthen the principle of the merit system in all cooperatives, improve the quality of output norms and to orient more effectively the forms of remuneration toward the quality aspect of the production and work results.

The congress appreciates the solicitude of society and the role of colleges, secondary and apprentice schools in training specialists and increasing the qualifications of cooperative farmers. It considers the systematic growth of the professional and political training of members and employees of the cooperative farms to be one of the basic prerequisites for the successful fulfillment of tasks.

It appeals to the Ministries of Education and Agriculture and Food to insure at the colleges, professional and apprentice schools an education of graduates that is in keeping with the needs of agriculture and to teach them in a better way then heretofore to apply scientific procedures into practice, to master production organization, modern methods of management and work with people. It asks them to prepare conditions at the professional and apprentice schools for improving the system of completing the education for technical-economic and other employees.

At the same time the congress asks the leading functionaries of all cooperative farms to insure--in cooperation with the professional schools, institutes of the Ministries of Agriculture and Food and the Union of Cooperative Farmers and by better utilizing the schools attached to the cooperative farms--a systematic improvement of the qualification and political training of all members and employees and to enlist youth for work in agriculture, and animal production in particular.

The congress states that the overwhelming majority of the JZDs members and workers have a profound and lasting relationship with their cooperatives, regarding intercooperative cooperation and the fulfillment of all-social tasks. Characteristic of this relationship is an aware attitude to work, initiative in fulfilling planned tasks and insuring society's needs.

The congress appeals to the cooperatives' elected bodies, functionaries and ranking personnel to further deepen these relations in the interest of the fulfillment of everyday tasks and in the interests of the construction of the cooperatives. The high degree of initiative and activity among cooperative farmers is a significant source of the successes achieved. It is desirable to further develop it, according to specific conditions to improve the content and forms of socialist competition, to devote constant attention to the socialist labor brigades and orient the comprehensive rationalization brigades and the improvers' movement toward insuring the basic tasks.

In order to further develop the JZDs, the congress regards it necessary, in accordance with the bill on agricultural cooperatives, to systematically implement the principles of cooperative democracy and see to it that particularly the large merged cooperatives with centralized management maintain close ties with workers in production and their participation in the cooperatives' administration and management. This requires better work from all of the cooperatives bodies, the more consistent implementation of the conclusions through the members meetings and elected bodies, deepening their cooperation with cooperative farmers, regular production consultations at an improved standard and the utilization of cooperative farmers' suggestions and recommendations, in order to constantly increase the cooperative farmers' interest in the all-round development of the cooperatives.

The congress states that as a consequence of the achieved standard of agricultural production and of the socialist society's care there is practically no difference between the standard of living in towns and in the countryside. It calls on the functionaries and ranking personnel of the cooperatives to regard the comprehensive care for further improving working and living conditions as an integral part of the cooperatives' activities. This calls for the construction of social, sanitary and health facilities and general improvement of the care for the protection of health and work safety; for creating prerequisites for young workers to stay [in agriculture], particularly with the aid of housing construction and the care for developing cultural and sport facilities. At the same time the congress calls on industrial enterprises to insure to a greater extent the manufacture of products protecting the health and safety of people working in agriculture.

The congress values the national committees' work to expand services in the countryside and the cooperative farmers' care for the construction of villages. It calls on the JZDs to actively continue participating in fulfilling the election programs and insuring the tasks of the "Z" action [community improvement], thus contributing to the satisfaction of the rural population's needs.

The congress assessed the activity of the Union of Cooperative Farmers since the Eighth All-State JZD Congress, approved the program of its further activity, amendments of statutes and elected central bodies of the Union of Cooperative Farmers.

It charges the Union of Cooperative Farmers with the task in the light of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session's resolution of focusing its activity particularly on developing the cooperative farmers' initiative, on spreading progressive experience and implementing scientific-technical progress, on creating conditions for the all-round fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan tasks, on increasing the effectiveness of production consultations and of mass-political work, on the substantial expansion of its participation in the education of cooperative farmers, on perfecting intracooperative democracy, on asserting cooperative discipline, socialist legality and the protection of cooperative property, and to pay greater attention to the development of comprehensive care for cooperative farmers, to working and living conditions--particularly of women and youth--to the expansion of recreation and the spa treatment, to increasing the care for retired persons, to an active participation in the creation and realization of the plans of the cooperatives' social development, continuing cooperation with the All-Union Council of Kolkhozes and the cooperative organizations of the socialist countries and to better utilizing their experience, to participate with initiative in the activity of the National Front and to deepening the cooperation with its organizations.

The congress fully supports our country's cooperation with the Soviet Union, with the countries of the socialist community and the economic integration within the CEMA framework whose 30th anniversary we are marking this year.

We highly value and unconditionally support the Soviet Union's peace policy and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's effort aimed at easing international tension and disarmament that has made it possible for us to live and work more than 30 years in peace. The congress values that the CSSR, together with the other fraternal socialist countries, has been actively participating in implementing this policy which creates security for the people of our country and of the whole world. We condemn the great-power chauvinistic policy of Chinese leading representatives and their allied forces with the world's most reactionary forces. The congress is profoundly indignant about the aggression which they unleashed against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and expresses all-round solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people that was so strongly manifested in the precongress discussion. It fully supports the developing countries' just struggle for freedom and independent economic and social development.

The congress cordially greets cooperative farmers of the fraternal socialist countries. It especially warmly greets kolkhozniks, sovkhoz workers and all people of the Soviet Union, who were our example from the beginning of the building of our socialist agriculture and who gave us selfless help. We have always been inspired by the initiative and the tenacity with which--under CPSU leadership--the Soviet Kolkhozniks are building modern agricultural large-scale production and participating in the construction of an advanced socialist society. The congress wishes the Soviet agriculture workers successful fulfillment of the magnificent program of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the resolution of the June 1978 CPSU Central Committee session.

The congress expresses its solidarity with and the support for small and medium-sized farmers in the developing countries who are joining their forces in agricultural production cooperatives to raise their standard of living. It sends combat comradely greetings to all agricultural workers and farmers who are, in a sharp class struggle, fighting against exploitation.

Cooperative farmers and other working people in agriculture have more than once proved their devotion and loyalty to the socialist system. They value the results which our society accomplished in the 10 years that have elapsed since the April CPCZ Central Committee session that elected Comrade Husak as head of the CPCZ Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

They realize that the further development of our socialist agriculture is inseparably tied with a successful realization of the 15th CPCZ Congress resolution and with strengthening friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The congress fully supports the CPCZ policy because it expresses our people's vital interests. It assures the CPCZ Central Committee that cooperative farmers will honorably fulfill the tasks of the remaining 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and through the consistent fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session will solemnly link with the previous results of the agricultural sector and thus contribute to successfully building an advanced socialist society.

SLOVAK MANAGERS VIEW ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT IN PRACTICE

AU141525 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 12 April 1979 on page 5 carries a 2,300-word article entitled "Testimony on the Implementation of New Principles," which deals with the experience gained by three Slovak enterprises in implementing the principles of the economic experiment that has been underway in selected "economic production units" in the CSSR since the beginning of 1978 and which is designed to enhance effective and top-quality production. The article consists of the "testimony" of economic officials of three Slovak enterprises--each of them belonging to a different economic production unit--and of a concluding statement by Editor Viera Tevecova in which she summarizes the experiences as presented by the enterprise managers.

Ludovit Havel, deputy economic director of the Slovak silk enterprises in Senica and Myjavou--the oldest producer of chemical fibers in the CSSR and part of the Slovchemia economic production unit--points out that his enterprise's production is dependent on imported materials, which is why it focuses mainly on the second aspect of the experiment--on production quality. The enterprise achieved "gratifying" results in this respect in 1978 although the production was hampered by irregular deliveries of raw materials and by the extensive reconstruction of the plant that took place last year. However, Havel also sees "many reserves" in the performance of his enterprise--especially placing new products on the market notes that the experiment requires a "tightening up of the supplier-consumer discipline" if it is to develop successfully.

The economic results of another experimenting enterprise, the West Slovak furniture plant in Bratislava, which is part of the timber processing and furniture industry economic production unit, have also been negatively affected by problems with subcontractors, according to Vojtech Visvader, the plant's economic deputy director: "We have not achieved the anticipated results for increased production quality, fulfillment of the planned export tasks and the planned shift intensify. We do not want to overlook our own responsibility for these failures but we have to say that they have been caused, above all, by problems in supplier-consumer relations and by a failure to coordinate plans." He notes that throughout 1978 the plant suffered from a "constant shortage" of some timber materials, varnish and fittings, which had a negative affect on the smoothness of plan fulfillment, on production costs and--as a result of rush work--on production quality. These problems have also found their expression in employees' wages where "part of the incentive component of wages has declined." Visvader also states that the enterprise also has difficulties with another principle of the experiment, with the long-term nature of the plan," as a result of organizational changes that were not respected in detailing the plan.

Samuel Potucek, economic deputy director of the Partizanske "29 August" plant, which is part of the footwear, fancy and leather goods economic production unit, reports positive results from implementing the experiment in his enterprise: "The results of our joint effort are reduced complaints, overfulfillment of the index stipulating the percentage of first-quality products, reduced costs of rejects, fulfillment of the planned economic result, harmony between the growth of labor productivity and increases of average wages while achieving relative savings in the means of wages and so forth." According to Potucek, only a few workshops failed to fulfill the planned quality of products or the planned economic results.

In her final statement about the implementation of the experiment Tevecova concludes: "If this method of work is to be effective and if it is to yield full success, it is necessary to more profoundly elaborate--at all levels of management--the content of the plan power, strengthen its stability and long-term nature, consolidate the discipline of supplier-consumer relations--especially under the 'roof' of the common economic production units--and raise all social interests above departmental and enterprise interests."

BRIEFS

USSR ACADEMY DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the USSR's All-Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Moscow, led by the Academy's President Academician Petr Vavilov, concluded its 1-week visit to the CSSR on 10 April. At the invitation of the Czechoslovak Agricultural Academy it discussed in the CSSR the possibilities for further expanding and deepening mutual cooperation of the agricultural scientists and academies of the two countries. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

JOINT DUTCH CONSULTATIONS--Consultations of the ministries of foreign affairs of the CSSR and Netherlands were held in The Hague. Within their framework the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs Christoph van der Klaauw received CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Jablonsky. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 79 p 7 AU]

FINNISH ECONOMIC TALKS--The further development of Czechoslovak-Finnish economic relations was discussed during the meeting between CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs J. Jakubec and the Finnish Ambassador to the CSSR O. Johannes Awero, who was accompanied to the meeting by Kauko Jusitalo, president of the Finnish Metex Export Association. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

JANUARY DEFICIT IN METALLURGY--Because of bad weather in January, the Trinec iron works had a production deficit amounting to Kcs96 million. Director Miroslav Boublik has stated that 50 percent of the deficit has now been eliminated. The steel workers have eliminated their entire deficit and even produced 12,000 tons of steel over and above the plan. The deficit in electric furnace steel production still persists, as does the deficit in the rolling mill, blast furnace operations and agglomerate production. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARD TO CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD162000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Cuban Ambassador to the GDR Nicolas Rodriguez Astiazarian was honored today with the "Star of International Friendship" Order in Gold for his services in strengthening and deepening the close relations between Cuba and the GDR. He received the high award from Erich Honecker when he paid a farewell visit to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the high level of fraternal relations between the GDR and Cuba, which benefit both peoples and are an important contribution to the all-round strengthening of the community of socialist states.

NAUMANN EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF MARXISM-LENINISM

AU041630 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 2 Apr 79 pp 3, 4 AU

[From the speech by Konrad Naumann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, at the 15 FDJ Berlin Bezirk delegates conference in the Marx-Engels Hall of Humboldt University, on 1 April]

[Excerpt] Political-ideological work in the youth association and its assimilation of our Marxist-Leninist concept of the world hold a high priority.

The Marxist-Leninist doctrine of class struggle provides everyone with a scientific guideline for answering even the most complicated questions relating to the present world development at the focal points of the clash between the different world systems and of the conflict of interests between imperialism and the national liberation movement.

The speaker continued: It is an international class duty if the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, together with the Kampuchean comrades, consolidates the revolutionary achievements in Kampuchea and if it also is ready to prove its solidarity with the Laotian comrades in the struggle for their independence and against the permanent Chinese provocations along the Laotian borders.

Marxism-Leninism Is Clear and Impressive

The doctrine of the class struggle is increasingly becoming a guideline for understanding the complex and sometimes conflicting development of the international situation, the growing international influence of socialism and communism with the Soviet Union at the head and for understanding the strengthening of the revolutionary world process as well as the successes in the struggle for world peace. It shows us more and more the incompatibility of socialist and bourgeois ideology, of socialist and bourgeois democracy.

There is no world in the language of politics and morals which has no class character: regardless whether this is peace or aggression, national or human rights, fascism or freedom, socialism or imperialism, the provincial elections in Schleswig-Holstein or our people's elections. It has in the bourgeois ideologist's mouth a content that is absolutely opposed to that in the scientific concept of the world of the workers class, in social practice in the GDR.

Marxism-Leninism is unambiguous, clear and impressive. It justifies our optimism and teaches us that the vicissitudes of world politics caused by imperialism also leads to communism. But it also teaches us that setbacks are not always tantamount to defeats, that pusillanimity is not justified and that the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist combat party have won decisive victories in the fierce struggles of decades precisely in the face and despite the vehement resistance of imperialism.

REGULATIONS ON FRG JOURNALISTS' ACTIVITIES DEFENDED

LD161522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0429 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

["'In the Interests of the Peaceful Coexistence of the Peoples': NEUES DEUTSCHLAND headline"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The text of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND's commentary is as follows:

"On Saturday, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND published from the GDR statute book the text of the decree of 21 February 1973 on the activity of publications of other states and their correspondents in the German Democratic Republic, and of a regulation to this decree issued on 11 April 1979, regulating the details of the activity of foreign journalists accredited in the GDR.

"This quite normal procedure has prompted some persons, journalists and officials in Bonn to make heated statements that testify to insecurity. The GDR has given no cause for this. On the contrary, it is interested in proper reporting on the GDR and on its development and aims in the interests of the peaceful coexistence of peoples.

"In order to placate feelings, let the following first be established: Throughout the world the regulation of the conditions for the work of accredited journalists is the internal affair of each state, and thus also of the GDR.

"A total of 149 foreign correspondents from 43 states and West Berlin is at present permanently accredited in the GDR; 55 of them are from capitalist industrial states. Furthermore, each year additional thousands of foreign journalists come to our country to report. In 1978, for example, it was some 3,500, of whom 2,000 were from nonsocialist countries. The generous opportunities for their work which the GDR offers them have been accorded public recognition time and time again.

"The GDR gives all foreign journalists the widest opportunities to carry out their profession and, as the Helsinki Final Act states, with their reporting 'to contribute to the strengthening of peace and understanding between peoples and to the intellectual enrichment of the human personality.' The regulation just published, as its text shows, also accords with this. It offers ample opportunity for reporting. What it does not permit is interference in the GDR's internal affairs. This is in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and the basic treaty concluded between the GDR and FRG. Anyone who wants something also, that is to say something special, should say so.

"Of the 149 foreign journalists permanently accredited in the GDR the overwhelming majority report from the GDR honestly, although because of their varied political opinions they naturally have a different approach to one question or another. This is quite understandable.

"But a few foreign correspondents, mainly from the FRG and West Berlin, think they can constantly misuse the generosity of the GDR for dubious ends. The list of examples of abuse of hospitality in the GDR by journalists from the FRG is a long one. GDR citizens have in the past repeatedly had to protest against such an interpretation of alleged freedom of the press. The GDR, like every state, regards it as its duty to see that its citizens are protected from discrimination, blackmail and other annoyances and that a maliciously distorted picture of the GDR is not given.

"As far as the decree and the regulation of 11 April 1979 are concerned they involve no important changes, and certainly none of a restrictive nature, for all those foreign journalists who report normally on the GDR for their domestic mass media. On the contrary, the new regulation even makes work easier in some respects, for example, with regard to crossing borders.

"Let it be said again: The excited clamor can only be understood to mean that certain correspondents and their principals obviously have little interest in normal reporting on life in the socialist GDR, but are all the more interested in accomplishing other plans: Interference in the GDR's internal affairs and dissemination of anti-socialist falsifications and slanders. Activities such as these are appropriate to the times of the cold war and are incompatible with the spirit of neighborly relations. They put a strain on relations between the two German states and are in extremely negative contrast to the degree of normalization achieved over the past few years between the GDR and the FRG. Such activities represent a violation of the Helsinki Final Act and the treaties and accords between the GDR and FRG. All these international documents are based on the norms of international law and the principle of noninterference.

"The regulations governing the activity of publications of other states and of their correspondents in the GDR aim at improving the international climate and strengthen international trust and goodneighborly relations. It is not the stirring-up of hatred between states and peoples that everyone should promote, but rather the creation of trust. The regulation of 11 April 1979 serves the interests of the GDR, its citizens, and the development of normal interstate relations in accordance with the basic treaty between the GDR and FRG and the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

"Anyone who looks at the decree on the activity of publications of other states and their correspondents in the GDR of 21 February 1973 must agree that it lays down a good basis for journalistic activity. It states:

'In practicing their journalistic activity the correspondents permanently accredited in the German Democratic Republic and the visiting correspondents of publications of other states must adhere to the generally recognized norms of international law, must observe the laws and other legal stipulations of the German Democratic Republic, must refrain from slanders or defamations of the German Democratic Republic, its state organs and its leading personages and those of the states allied with the German Democratic Republic, must report in a truthful, factual and proper manner and permit no malicious falsifications of facts, and must not misuse the opportunities allowed for working for actions that have nothing to do with journalistic business.'

"Every foreign journalist who carries out his work in this spirit will always be welcome in our country and will find every opportunity for fruitful work."

APRO GREETS ARRIVING U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

LD170242 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 16, (MTI)--Monday afternoon, at the invitation of the Hungarian parliament, a U.S. Congress delegation under Thomas P. O'Neill, president of the U.S. House of Representatives arrived for an official visit in Hungary. Present at Ferihegy Airport to welcome the guests were Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian parliament and other members of the legislative body, as well as Philip M. Kaiser, the Budapest accredited ambassador of the United States of America.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE

LD170219 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Hungarian section of the Interparliamentary Union has left for Prague. The delegation, which is led by Sandor Barcs, is to take part in the spring council session of the unions.

BALKAN EARTHQUAKES CAUSE NO DAMAGE IN HUNGARY

LD161848 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 16, MTI--Tremor waves of the [word indistinct] earthquake that hit Sunday morning Yugoslavia, have reached the territory of Hungary but caused no damage. The Geodetic and Geophysics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences reported that the seismic waves reached the area of Budapest about one minute and a half after the disaster of Orna Gora, with intensity 4 according to the Mercalli [words indistinct]. The seismic instruments in Budapest came into action again Sunday in the afternoon at 15.44 hours registering the after-tremors which, however, remained below the Mercalli-scale intensity No 1.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN MINISTER'S TALKS, DEPARTURE--Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, Mongolian minister of social economy and services, who has had talks concerning cooperation with Lajos Rev, chairman of the National Corporation of Artisans, departed from our country yesterday [11 April]. The ways Hungarian cooperatives can contribute, through the machinery and equipment they produce, to the development of the service industry of the MPR were discussed at the talks. Among other people, Sandor Borbely, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received the guest prior to his departure. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

SIMON RETURNS FROM GDR--The delegation led by Minister of Heavy Industry Pal Simon that has participated in a session of the CEMA standing committee for the chemical industry returned home from the GDR on Wednesday [11 April]. Pal Simon discussed possibilities for the development of bilateral economic relations with Leonid Kostandov and Guenther Wyschofsky, ministers of the chemical industry of the Soviet Union and the GDR respectively. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Apr 79 p 8 AU]

POLITYKA DISCUSSES PRC'S EXPANSIONIST POLICY

LD141836 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 April, PAP--In his correspondence from the USSR, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, a leading Polish columnist and editor-in-chief of the POLITYKA weekly discusses the talks he had with Soviet experts on Chinese problems. The conclusion is that China will try to ignite war conflicts all over the world in an attempt to bring about a Soviet-American military confrontation. The invasion of Vietnam was an example. But, writes Rakowski, it is beyond any doubt that the West did not want the things turned out like that. On the other hand, it is known that there are politicians in the West--especially in the U.S.--who want to play their Chinese cards. But has turned out that it is the Chinese who are playing the Western trump. By invading Vietnam, China showed the West its own alternative to detente. Needless to say, such alternatives are extremely dangerous in the nuclear age.

In connection with China buying arms from the West, Rakowski writes that the West must come to realize that these arms may not be used against the USSR at all, but against the Asian countries. It may be assumed that China's expansionist policy will explode, first of all, in the direction of Asia. Therefore, it is possible that, as a result of the invasion into Vietnam, most countries of the region will display a feeling of (?insecurity) and realize the danger coming from the Chinese quarter.

India is sure not to forget the 1962 war. One should also carefully watch Japan's reactions. The Japanese were very enthusiastic at the moment of signing the friendship and peace treaty. The treaty enlivened militarists forces and held big business deals in store. But it soon turned out that China is an unreliable partner. The far-sighted Japanese politicians saw that China used the treaty, together with the normalization of relations with the U.S. as insurance for its policy towards Vietnam. If we take all these factors into account, it is easier to understand the calm with which Moscow is looking upon the scene including the Far East and Asia. This calm is one of the great guarantees of maintaining world peace, concludes M.F. Rakowski.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK CRITICIZES PRC POLICY

LD161346 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr, PAP--In an article in NOWE DROGI, the theoretical-political organ of the PUWP CC, Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek strongly criticized China's policy. Minister Wojaszek said that "China is stepping up its dangerous policy aimed against peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament against stability in various regions of the world, including Europe, by means of a violent anti-Sovietism. This type of policy endangers the most vital interests of peace, of the socialist states, Poland included.

"In recent years China has frequently been in alliance with representatives of cold-war strivings and attitudes, with forces at the extreme of international reaction, and has actively opposed the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and those of the other socialist states. The recent aggression on Vietnam has become an especially dangerous example of this policy. It proves outright what the Chinese leadership's expansionist and hegemonist attitudes lead to. What is especially outrageous is that the aggression was undertaken against the heroic Vietnamese nation, which has been relentlessly fighting for its independence for decades."

Relations With West

LD141935 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 April, PAP--In an article published in theoretical and political monthly of the PUWP CC NOWE DROGI, Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek defined Polish stance on relations with the West. In accordance with traditional trends of Polish foreign policy, said Minister Wojtaszek, we shall strive to consolidate political detente worldwide and in Europe in particular. Such policy has been accepted by majority of Western governments which consider it the only reasonable one and having no constructive alternative. In accordance with the CSCE Final Act, we are going to continue our political dialogue with West European countries as well as with the United States and Canada.

Throwing light on Poland's relations with leading Western states, Polish foreign minister wrote that this country attaches particular importance to her relations with France. The development of economic cooperation, including financial, scientific and technological cooperation, will be given priority in Polish-U.S. relations. We shall maintain the basic trends of our policy towards the FRG, Minister Wojtaszek went on. Developing political activities serving the consolidation of detente in Europe, we shall at the same time remain watchful not to allow Bonn to disturb political and territorial reality in Europe.

Taking into consideration the convergence of stances taken by Nordic states and Poland on a number of basic questions of detente, security and disarmament, we shall continue to deepen the exchange of views with them. We shall maintain and develop the basic trends of economic cooperation with that part of the world, said Minister Wojtaszek.

Apart from the countries mentioned above, we shall also strive to further develop our relations with Britain, Italy, Austria, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Greece, Turkey and other countries--signatories to the CSCE Final Act. Also, we are going to develop economic relations with Japan, to animate our contacts with ASEAN states and other non-European capitalist countries.

FLOODING OF BUG, NAREW RIVERS 'MOST SERIOUS THIS CENTURY'

LD152114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] This year's flooding of the Bug and Narew Rivers is the most serious this century. They are among the worst of the last few centuries. Hydrological records mention only one similar inundation--in 1888.

In Pultusk, the waters of the Narew are gradually declining, but they still exceed the alert level by 10 cm. Many evacuees have not been able to return to their homes [words indistinct] in Gorzow Voivodship [and] the waters of the Notec are falling very slowly. During the night a dangerous leakage in the protective wall near Dresdenko was liquidated. The walls along the Warta are being checked regularly. The water level of this river at Miedzychod and Gorzow still exceeds the alert level by more than 90 cm.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN PUBLISHING COOPERATION--The Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers Cooperative Publishing House and the Association of the Italian Periodical Press (USPI) signed a 2-year cooperation accord in Rome on 4 April. "The accord maps out a new stage in Polish-Italian cooperation that was initiated in the area of press and publishing 2 years ago." [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU AFRICAN TOUR

Romanian-Gabonese Friendship Treaty

AU171035 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Apr 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Text of "treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Gabon," signed in Libreville on April 11]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Gabon,

to be known hereafter as the "high contracting sides,"

inspired by the common political will to meet the Romanian and Gabonese peoples' aspirations for friendship and understanding and to further develop their cooperation,

determined to increase the two countries' contribution to developing cooperation between all the nations in the world, and to promoting international progress, justice, peace and security,

reiterating their support for the UN basic principles,

reasserting each people's right to an economic, social and cultural development in conformity with their wishes and aspirations, and their right to mobilize their own resources for this purpose without any constraint or pressure from outside,

firmly determined to promote at the international level a policy of cooperation among all the states based on the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use, or threat of use, of force, and peaceful coexistence between states regardless of their social system,

convinced of the need to intensify efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, and to accelerate the progress of the developing countries,

deeply concerned about the escalation of the arms race and about the increases in military spending, which are creating grave dangers for the cause of general peace and security and which hamper the socioeconomic development of the peoples,

considering that all the countries must participate on an equal footing in international life, especially the small and medium-sized ones, the developing and nonalined countries, with a view to establishing a climate of peace and establishing justice and peace in the world,

reasserting their militant solidarity with and unqualified support for the national liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle to totally eliminate colonialism and neocolonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination, and to enforce respect for all the African peoples' right to development and progress, to mutual advantage and noninterference in their internal affairs, and to non-recourse to the use, or threat of use, of force,

decided to conclude the present treaty of friendship and cooperation, and for this purpose agreed on the following:

Article I

The high contracting sides solemnly proclaim their determination to develop and expand the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, in accordance with the provisions of the present treaty.

Article II

The high contracting sides will intensify their cooperation, based on mutual advantage, in all areas of common interest, and especially in the exploitation of raw materials, transport and communications, agriculture and industry; they will develop their commerical exchanges and expand their cooperation in training cadres.

Article III

The high contracting sides will also develop their cooperation in the areas of science and technology, education, public health, radio, tourism and sports, with a view to facilitating a better mutual understanding between the two peoples, and capitalizing on all their resources.

Article IV

The high contracting sides base their bilateral relations and their relations with other states on the following principles:

1--The sacred right of each state to a free life, national independence and sovereignty and peace and security;

2--the inalienable right of each people to decide on its fate independently, and to freely elect and develop its political, economic and social system in accordance with its own will and interests and without any foreign interference;

3--fully equal rights between all states, regardless of their size, geographical location, level of development, social system, or membership in military alliances;

4--each people's right to development and progress, and to exercising effective and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources;

5--the obligation of each state to militate for totally eradicating colonialism;

6--the obligation of the states not to intervene, directly or indirectly, in any form and under any pretext or circumstance, in the internal or foreign affairs of other states;

7--respect for the inviolability of state borders and for the territorial integrity of each state and, in consequence thereof, abstention from any attempt against the national unity or territorial integrity of another state, which constitutes a grave violation of international peace and security;

8--the obligation of all states to refrain, in their international relations, from the use, or threat of use, of force, and from any military, political, economic or any other constraint against another state;

9--the inherent right of each state to use any means of self-defense against any violation of its national sovereignty and independence;

10--the obligation of all the states to settle their disputes only through peaceful means, in all circumstances;

11--each state's right to participate on an equal footing in the examination and settling of international problems of common interest;

12--the right and obligation of states, regardless of their political, economic or social system, to cooperate between themselves--on the basis of mutual advantage--in all areas of common interest, with a view to safeguarding international peace and security and favoring the economic and social progress of all the nations, primarily of the developing countries;

13--each state's right to full access to scientific and technological achievements;

14--the obligation of the states to fulfill commitments assumed in accordance to international law.

Article V

The high contracting sides pledge to continue supporting the peoples' struggle for freedom, national independence and social progress, and to cooperate for this purpose with all other states and with progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Article VI

The high contracting sides will cooperate actively to provide manysided support for the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid. They will work to implement in full the UN declaration on decolonization.

Article VII

The high contracting sides pledge to make resolute efforts and to cooperate at the international level to establish a new world economic and political order, a more just and equitable order, which should secure the elimination of underdevelopment and progress and prosperity for all peoples. To attain these goals, they will fight for continuously strengthening the solidarity and unity of action of the developing countries.

Article VIII

The high contracting sides will cooperate with a view to promoting detente, peace, understanding and justice in Europe, Africa and throughout the world.

Article IX

The high contracting sides will cooperate at the international level with a view to reaching and implementing efficient measures to halt the arms race and achieve general, primarily nuclear, disarmament.

Article X

The high contracting sides will act to increase the UN role in solving complex international problems, in defending the independence and sovereignty of the peoples, in developing equal cooperation among all the states in the world, and in democratizing the organization and adapting it to the realities of the contemporary world.

Article XI

With a view to implementing the provisions of the present treaty, the high contracting sides will deepen and expand their consultations, both through diplomatic channels and through periodic consultations at various levels.

These consultations will deal with the development of bilateral relations, with international issues of common interest, including those under examination by the United Nations and by the international organizations to which the two states belong, and on any other question on which the two sides should consider it useful to exchange views.

Article XII

The high contracting sides declare that the obligations envisaged in the present treaty do not contradict their respective obligations under other treaties and under the norms of international law.

Article XIII

The present treaty is concluded for an unlimited period.

The treaty will be forwarded for ratification and will come into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

Drawn up in Libreville on 11 April 1979, in two original copies, each in Romanian and French; both texts are equally valid.

[Signed] For Romania: Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Republic of Gabon: El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon.

Airport Welcome in Zambia

AU152117 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 15 Apr 79 AU

[Excerpts] Lusaka, AGERPRES 15/4/1979--On April 15, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu arrived in Lusaka where they are paying an official visit of friendship upon the invitation of President Kenneth David Kaunda and of his wife, Betty Kaunda.

At the Lusaka Airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed most cordially by President Kenneth David Kaunda and his wife, Betty Kaunda. The two heads of state shook hands at length and warmly embraced each other.

Welcoming the guests were also M.M. Chona, secretary-general of the United National Independence Party; Prime Minister D.M. Lisulo, other Zambian officials. Present was also Joshua Nkomo, chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, co-chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Many residents of the Zambian capital city extended the distinguished guests an enthusiastic reception, manifesting their feelings of friendship and esteem for Romania, country that has given Zambia many-sided support in its efforts for development.

On Sunday afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the "Chilenje" Museum, and illustration of the fight of President Kenneth Kaunda, of the Zambian people for winning independence.

VARIATIONS TO JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CEAUSESCU' LIBYA VISIT

The following variations to the item entitled "Joint Communique on Visit" published in the North Africa section of the 10 April Middle East DAILY REPORT, page I 3, are supplied by Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 10 April 1979, page 4:

Page I 3, paragraph five, line three: . . . . cordiality and understanding.

The Romanian delegation consisted of: Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Marin Enache, chief of the RCP Central Committee Chancery; Constantin Mitea, counselor to the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Andrei Pacuraru, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Libya; Ion Popescu, deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology; Ana Muresan, chairman of the National Women's Council; Constantin Bostina, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and chairman of the National Council of the Pioneers' Organization.

The Libyan delegation consisted of: 'Abd al-Majid al-Mabruk al-Qa'ud, secretary of liaison; Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Sharif, secretary of economy; 'Uman Mustafa al-Muntasir, secretary of heavy industries; Asya Ayyud al-Ba'abah, deputy undersecretary of foreign affairs for cooperation issues; 'Aziz 'Umar Shanib, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Bucharest; Salim al-Madnini, undersecretary at the Secretariat of Communications and Maritime Transport; Ali Abu al-Hasan, undersecretary at the Secretariat of Housing; Muhammad al-Zuwayk, undersecretary at the Secretariat of Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation; Yahya Zakariyya al-Muqaddami, director of the General Directorate for Europe in the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; Muhammad al-Tahir Sayyalah, director of the General Directorate for Technical Cooperation in the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

Page I 4, paragraph two line two: . . . . progress and the correct active foreign policy... .

Page I 4, last paragraph, line one: . . . international issues were similar. They stressed the . . .

Page I 6, paragraph five, lines six through nine: . . . the developing countries to achieve faster progress and a more extensive access to modern technology, as essential prerequisites to the implementation of economic stability and general progress of mankind. They asserted, further . . .

Page I 6, last paragraph, last line: . . . . fulfilling its objectives.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation between Romania and Libya at the international level and expressed the desire to strengthen and expand their cooperation in international organizations and bodies.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi . . .

RECOVERY EFFORTS, DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS REPORTED BY YUGOSLAV MEDIA

Radio Reports on Recovery

AU162035 [Editorial report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0300 GMT on 16 April reports that following the 15 April earthquake in Montenegro "the Virpazar-Petrovac main highway was reopened for regular traffic last night" and that "special teams continue their efforts to reopen the Titograd-Bar railway for regular traffic."

Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1100 GMT on 16 April, jointly with other Belgrade radio stations and Novi Sad radio, relays a Titograd radio newscast on the situation in the Montenegro earthquake area. It says that, "although Montenegro citizens are concerned because of an entire series of minor tremors, the seismologists in Titograd, who were joined today by a Belgrade seismological team, estimate that the ground is gradually settling." However, "two relatively strong earthquakes with intensities of about seven degrees at the epicenter some 60 kilometers south of Titograd have been recorded today." The Titograd seismological station recorded the first of these tremors at 0856 hours [0756 GMT] and the second at 1104 hours [1004 GMT]. The intensity of both tremors measured in Titograd was about five degrees." Seismologists last night recorded some 50 tremors of lesser intensity. According to seismologists, yesterday's retreat of the sea at Ulcinj, causing a low tide that extended the Ulcinj beach by some 40 meters toward the sea, was a natural result of the earthquake with its epicenter under the sea. The earthquake also caused water pollution in Danilovgrad and in some streams near Titograd.

It was reported in the same newscast that "today Titograd will be able to deliver the necessary quantity of potable water to the earthquake area except for Hercegnovi. The water is now being shipped in six tanks with an added 10 tanks to be used."

Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 16 April, jointly with other Belgrade radio stations and with Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Novi Sad radio, relays a 46-minute Titograd radio newscast on the situation in the Montenegro earthquake area. It carries among other things a report by correspondent Mihajlo Miluanic who says that "the main highway from Titograd to Bar and Ulcinj is passable although it is still full of rocks, holes and other defects. During the night soldiers succeeded in building a bypass road around the viaduct above Crnice which has been totally destroyed." Miljanic interviews Blazo Orlandic, president of the Bar Communal Assembly, who says that "by this morning it had been established that 50 people died and over 200 people were injured in the earthquake in Bar. There were 28 serious injuries and those people were transferred to Titograd by military helicopters. A Swiss rescue team estimates that there are more dead under the ruins near the Agava Hotel." Orlandic reports that Bar still does not have electric power and water. Bar urgently needs tents for its population of 32,000 people, he said.

Titograd radio also reports that in Petrovac only one person and not two, as had been previously reported, died in the earthquake. In Petrovac 16 persons were injured, six seriously, who will be transferred to Cetinje or Titograd. About 70 percent of all buildings were destroyed in Petrovac.

Vojislav Adjanski, general director of Veljko Vlahovic shipyards in Bijela, in a recorded interview with Titograd radio, reports that the 15 April earthquake damaged all parts of the shipyards and destroyed the administration building and 250 meters of the shipyards' shore. As a result of this destruction, 800 workers of the shipyards are now unemployed. Titograd radio correspondent Tomo Grgurovic reports that most of the houses along the shore in Tivat have been totally destroyed. All hotels are damaged to the extent that they are unable to accept any guests. Emergency accommodations are needed for 445 families in Tivat.

The Cetinje civil defense staff reports that the earthquake damaged 1,700 public and private buildings, the city water supply system and several cultural monuments.

Staff for Earthquake Aid

AU161750 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The Federal Executive Council has formed an operational staff to coordinate the actions of the republican civil defense staffs in providing aid to the regions in Montenegro suffering from the consequences of the earthquake. The operational staff is headed by Stojan Andov, Slobodan Gligorijevic and Aleksandar Fira, members of the Federal Executive Council. The Federal Executive Council has also introduced full-time duty offices in all federal organs of administration.

Tito Return to Belgrade

LD161248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived in Belgrade from Hercegnovi this morning. President Tito was accompanied by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency.

The president was seen off in front of the Villa Galeb in Igalo by Budislav Soskic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Nenad Bucin, president of the SAWP republican conference; Branko Pavicevic, president of the Montenegro Academy of Arts and Sciences; Miljan Radovic, rector of the university; Navy Captain Dragan Bocinov, commander of the naval sector; Djordje Radulovic, president of the Hercegnovi Municipal Assembly; Ivica Fernetic, secretary of the Hercegnovi League of Communists municipal conference; and Djordje Cicovic, president of the Hercegnovi SAWP municipal conference.

Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and Vojo Srzentic, president of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee, saw the president off at Cilipi Airport in Dubrovnik.

Leaders' Tour of Budva

LD161926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budva--Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Milos Minic, chairman of the Federal Council for Foreign Affairs, and Maj Gen Slavko Maricevic have toured part of the old town of Budva, the quay and the hotels on Slovenska Plaza and in Becici.

TANJUG reporter Drako Protic reports that at the moment the civil protection headquarters in Budva is supplying and accommodating the population. It is stressed in the headquarters that there are not enough tents for tonight. Following yesterday afternoon's earthquake, new damage has been caused to the town's sewer system. Only the bakery has drinking water, from which the population is being supplied by cisterns. Water is also arriving in cisterns from Titograd. The Budva bakery last night made about 22,000 kg of bread, which is sufficient to supply the broader area. There are sufficient supplies of other things, as well as of medicines.

The number of injured reporting to the civil protection headquarters during the night rose to about 150, but no new deaths were reported.

In general, the roads to Budva are clear, except from Tivat, near the so-called Yellow Rock, which has not been cleared yet.

Help has arrived in Budva in the form of food, blankets, tents and mechanical equipment from Sarajevo, Plav, Nis, Prijepolje and Backa Topola. The last foreign tourists, about 15 of them, left Budva today and there were no injured among them. The foreign tourists left by bus for Dubrovnik.

Visit to Kotor

LD161932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kotor--Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited Kotor this morning. They spoke with members of the Kotor civil protection headquarters. Maj Gen Slavko Maricevic, republican secretary for national defense [of Montenegro], also attended the talks.

Bosko Macic, president of the Kotor municipal assembly, acquainted Hodza and Mikulic with the current situation in the Kotor region, stressing that Kotor and its suburbs need tents at the moment in order to accommodate about 80 percent of the population who spent last night in the open.

Fadilj Hodza and Branko Mijulic toured the old town, which suffered most in the catastrophic earthquake and was completely evacuated.

Inspection of Bar Area

LD161550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bar--At about 1300 today, the stricken area of the municipality of Bar was visited by Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Milos Minic, member of the LCY Presidium.

At the municipal civil protection headquarters, Blazo Orlandic, commander of the headquarters and president of the Bar municipal assembly, briefed the high-ranking leaders on the first actions taken to alleviate the effects of the earthquake. Comrades Hodza, Mikulic and Minic were interested primarily in the availability of basic provisions for the population of the municipality. They later visited some of the most seriously damaged buildings in the town of Bar.

Hodza Appraisal of Damage

LD162108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1819 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ulcinj--Fadilj Hodza, Branko Mikulic and Milos Minic this afternoon visited the areas in Ulcinj municipality that suffered great distruction during the earthquake yesterday. They toured the old part of the town, which was totally destroyed, and hotels and houses in Ulcinj.

In a short statement for the press, Fadilj Hodza assessed the situation in the Montenegrin coastal areas hit by the earthquake and pointed out the catastrophic consequences of the earthquake.

He stressed in particular that civil protection headquarters in all affected areas had initiated necessary actions to relieve the effects of the destruction. He also said that on this occasion the full solidarity of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in helping the stricken areas would come to the fore.

Evacuation of Foreign Tourists

LD161900 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Radio Zagreb correspondent Bruno Mustafic reports from Dubrovnik:

By last night Dubrovnik hotels took in over 1,200 tourists, mostly foreigners, from the Montenegrin tourist riviera. They have all been given accommodations in the Dubrava-Babji Kuk tourist settlement. Travel agencies have confirmed that all foreign tourists evacuated from the Montenegrin littoral, who are mostly from Britain, have continued their holiday in Dubrovnik. Travel agencies and civil defense headquarters have also confirmed that no tourists were injured in the earthquake yesterday.

Military Commander on Recovery

AU161652 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Mihajlo Miljanic report, including interview with Lt Gen Spasoje Todorovic, commander of Titograd military district, in Bar on 16 April; recorded]

[Summary] [Miljanic] The Yugoslav People's Army is always the first both in the construction of the country and whenever the situation is the most difficult and help is needed. This is true also this time in the earthquake stricken area of Montenegro. Lt Gen Spasoje Todorovic, commander of the Titograd military district, has arrived in Bar to "personally supervise the work of the Yugoslav People's Army in providing assistance" to the population. He said:

[Todorovic] Work is progressing in an organized manner. All efforts are oriented to insure that no one is left without help and without the elementary necessities of life. The most important thing now is to build some kind of elementary shelters until "some other settlements are built, tents supplied and so forth." This must be done in a day or two because people are now in the open and when the rain comes it will be even more difficult.

[Miljanic] Thus, what is most urgently needed in Bar now?

[Todorovic] "What Bar most urgently needs now are tents. All citizens must respond to this by donating their tents and camp trailers. Luxury items must be given to accommodate the people here as much as possible."

Report of 'Strong Earthquake'

LD161822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The instruments of the Seismological Institute of Serbia registered a strong earthquake at 1531 today abut 350 km southwest of Belgrade. The intensity of this quake at the epicenter was 3.9 on the Richter scale, while the intensity on the surface was 5.5 on the Mercalli scale. The epicenter of this earthquake was in the region of Bar and Kotor. In addition, four quakes of weaker intensity were also recorded.

80,000 Homeless in Area

LD161850 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] The session of the Executive Council of Montenegro is in progress. It is discussing the report on the number of persons killed, the state of the injured, and the aid which has arrived so far for the persons affected by the earthquake, as well as the supplies in stricken areas. In assessing the situation in the affected area, the Executive Council of Montenegro at its session this evening, which is still in progress, noted that of some 100,000 inhabitants in the affected area, nearly 80,000 are homeless. The only possible shelter is in tents because the destroyed houses are not accessible. Therefore, 20,000 tents are needed in that area. The Executive Council of Montenegro is appealing to all republics and provinces to send tents with the aid of the Yugoslav People's Army, the work organizations and scouts' organizations. This appeal is also addressed to all others who possess new or used tents. These tents will be needed tomorrow and over the next few days, that is, as soon as possible, since the weather is expected to worsen.

Report of Deaths, Injuries

LD161848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1802 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--In the six municipalities of Ulcinj, Bar, Budva, Tivat, Kotor and Hercegnovi over 100 persons were killed and some 600 injured in the earthquakes which hit the area yesterday. Some 70 percent of the buildings are no longer safe for habitation, while a considerable number of older buildings in particular have been completely destroyed.

People Trapped Under Hotel Ruins

LD162103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Bar--An official statement issued this evening confirmed the assumption that an unknown number of persons are buried under the ruins of the Hotel Agava in Bar, following yesterday's earthquake. The Bar town mayor has asked for rescue teams from all over the country but in particular from neighboring areas to help in rescuing the people from the ruins.

Federal Executive Council Discussion

LD162034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At its session today, the Federal Executive Council was informed of the consequences of the Montenegro earthquake and discussed urgent relief and repair measures. The session was also attended by representatives of the Socialist Alliance, of the Chamber of Economy, of the Yugoslav Red Cross and of the Yugoslav People's Army. The report submitted by Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Executive Council of Montenegro, said that in view of the extent of the territory affected by the 15 April earthquake, this was the gravest earthquake recorded in our country. According to reports, 101 persons were killed and over 1,000 injured. The number of dead could still rise because no reports have as yet been received from remote villages, and because some of the persons with severe injuries could die. The material damage is extensive: energy installations have been severely damaged, in the port of Bar a dam was rendered useless, and another [dam] and the main breakwater damaged. Furthermore, two warehouses were destroyed and one burned down. A 20,000-ton oil storage tank was also heavily damaged.

After hearing about the destruction resulting from the earthquake in Montenegro, the Federal Executive Council adopted a decision to allocate the Socialist Republic of Montenegro 50 million dinars from the current 1979 budget reserves of the federation to alleviate the consequences of the earthquake. The council also decided to loan Montenegro 50 million dinars to pay for the goods allocated to it from the federal goods reserves. The council will also help Montenegro with food through the Directorate for the Reserve of Food Products. The council also adopted two urgent decisions: tents which would be transported tomorrow to Kotor by helicopters or aircraft for the shelter of 5,000 people, and on additional aid by the Yugoslav People's Army to send an appropriate number of tanks and ships with drinking water to the affected area. Specific possibilities and solutions about declaring a moratorium on loans to persons who had suffered in the earthquake, as well as possibilities of loans in general for stricken areas were also discussed.

More Strong Earthquakes on 17 Apr

AU170834 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A new earthquake was felt in the Montenegro littoral at about 0640 hours [0540 GMT] this morning. Instruments of the Titograd seismological station registered the strength of the earthquake at the epicenter some 60 kilometers south of Titograd as about 7 degrees on the Mercalli scale, while in Titograd it was over 4.5 degrees on the Mercali scale.

According to first reports from the stricken area, this morning's earthquake has caused new damage to buildings already damaged in the disastrous earthquake 2 days ago. At the seismological station we were told that this is the tenth earthquake with a strength of over 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale since the disastrous earthquake. During the night the ground shook constantly, and seismological instruments have registered a number of earthquakes, two of which were about 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale.

VRHOVEC WELCOMES ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER 16 APRIL

LD161230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, has arrived in Belgrade in his capacity as President Chadli Bendjedid's personal envoy with a message for President Tito.

At Surein Airport the Algerian minister was welcomed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Milorad Pesić, his deputy, and several high-ranking officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Also present was Abdul Hamid Adjali, Algeria's ambassador to Yugoslavia, together with his associates.

PCE'S CARRILLO CONCLUDES VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

AU161536 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Zagreb--Santiago Carillo, PCE general secretary, has left for Madrid. Santiago Carrillo visited our country at the invitation of LCY President Josip Broz Tito.

POTOCAR LEAVES FOR TALKS WITH FRENCH MILITARY OFFICIALS

LD171030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0942 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 17, TANJUG--Chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav Peoples Army General Stane Potocar today left for an official and friendly visit to France at the invitation of Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of France General Guy Mery.

During the visit to this friendly country, General Stane Potocar will tour some units and institutions of the Armed Forces of France and will (?conduct talks with) his hosts.

GDR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN SFRY

LD170432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Political Main Administration of the GDR National People's Army, led by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, head of the Political Main Administration and first deputy defense minister, arrived today on an official and friendly visit to our country and the armed forces.

At the airport in Batajnica, the visitor from the friendly GDR was welcomed by Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense. The reception was also attended by Gerhard Hahn, GDR ambassador in Yugoslavia and by military attache [words indistinct].

TOGOLESE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD142130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG)--At the end of its visit to Yugoslavia, a delegation of the Rassemblement du Peuple Togolaise [Rally of the Togolese People] (RPT) today held closing talks with a delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance.

Concrete possibilities of further cooperation between the Yugoslva Socialist Alliance and the RPT were determined at the talks. The Togoan delegation head, Abalo Esolakina, assessed the five-day visit of the RPT representatives [to] Yugoslavia as very successful and as a significant contribution to the comprehensive promotion of co-operation between the two non-aligned countries. The RPT delegation left Yugoslavia today.

PRISTINA OFFICIAL MEETS WITH ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD170310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--Svetislav Jaksic, president of the Pristina municipal assemble, received in Pristina last night Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania in Yugoslavia. They talked about the possibilities of further expanding the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania. Svetislav Jaksic informed the Albanian ambassador about the socioeconomic development of the Pristina municipality.

Hadajet Gura, secretary of the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade, also attended the meeting.

The Albanian ambassador also attended a concert given in Pristina by the soloists and orchestra of Tirana radio and television. Within the framework of cooperation between our country and Albania, the musical artists of this neighboring country are giving a number of guest performances over several days in Kosovo.

FIGHTING BETWEEN 'LEGAL GOVERNMENT' TROOPS, SRV UNITS REPORTED

LD141724 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1519 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, April 14, (TANJUG)--Fierce fighting continues between the armed forces of the legal government and the Vietnamese troops aided by the forces of the Heng Samrin pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh regime in Kampuchea's western parts. The Vietnamese troops launched a largescale offensive ten or so days ago before in an attempt at the outset of the rainy seasons to get control over Kampuchea's most fertile rice-growing areas.

At least three Vietnamese divisions and several thousand Samrin troops, mostly recruited from among Kampuchean refugees in Vietnam, must be on the offensive now, the military analysts here estimate. The bulk of these Samrin troops seem to be made mostly up of former Lon Nol troops who, after his fall in Apr 1975, fled their country and into Vietnam.

The Vietnamese and Samrin units are prenetrating into the frontiers areas west of Battambang and Sisophon from three directions: north, west and south. They have succeeded in pushing the bulk of the government forces operating in these areas back towards the Thai border south of Poipet.

Lots of people--old men, women and children--are withdrawing together with the government troops confronted with an invasion on the part of the Vietnamese and Samrin forces. To be found now along the narrow border belt south of Poipet are more than 25,000 Kampucheans shielded by several detachments of several hundred fighters eachof the government forces, representatives of Thai authorities say.

While the main body of the government troops estimated at between 5,000 and 10,000 soldiers is trying to contain the advancing Vietnamese and Samrin units, this massive body of refugees is attempting to see its way to the mountains southwest of Battambang.

The detachment commanders who shield this body of refugees have notified Thai border authorities that neither the civilians nor the troops under their command intend to cross the frontier into Thailand, but will do so in the extreme of necessity only.

TITO RECEIVES MONTENEGRIN LEADERS, DISCUSSES INITIATIVES

LD150622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2057 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Igalo--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and LCY president, this afternoon received top Montenegrin leaders and had a long conversation with them. Comrades Vojislav Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Montenegro; Budislav Soskic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Montenegro Executive Council; Nenad Bucin, president of the SAWP republican conference of Montenegro Vuko Vukadinovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro Mihailo Todorovic, president of the Subnor republican committee; Lt Col Gen Djuro Vojvodic, commander of territorial defence headquarters; Dr Branko Pavicevic, president of the Academy of Sciences; and Omer Kurpejovic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Montenegro, took part in the talks.

Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet to the president of the republic, also took part in the talks.

Comrades Srzentic, Soskic and Cemovic informed President Tito about the political situation in the republic and about the current problems of economic development. It was stressed that the main efforts of the League of Communists at this moment are channeled into an even faster and more resolute implementation of all decisions and agreements bound up with the functioning and further development of the sociopolitical system of self-management democracy. They also pointed out the serious economic difficulties confronting Montenegro and expressed the conviction that the communists and other working people will be in a position to overcome them successfully. Particular stress was placed on the need to more speedily overcome some negative developments in supplies and in the housing-communal area, that is, on the need to prevent these shortcomings from occurring since they could have a negative impact on the political mood of our people. The conviction was expressed that the measures which the Federal Executive Council is now taking to stabilize the economy could have good results and that they must be given full support.

Premier Momcilo Cemovic briefed the president of the republic on the recent earthquake in the Bar and Ulcinj area in which there were no casualties but which caused considerable material damage.

President Tito spoke at length of the present economic situation in our country, stressing in particular the need for the consistent application of the agreements on the stabilization of our economy. In this connection he pointed out the problem of excessive expenditure, irrational investments, excessive indebtedness of the economy and its low accumulative capability, the desire to unjustly increase the prices of services and commodities, the danger from inflation, low labor productivity and shortcomings in the internal organization of labor in some work organizations.

The Federal Executive Council is now taking a number of measures to arrest these unfavorable developments in our economy, said President Tito, but the results will depend on the conduct of all groups, ranging from the top to municipalities and work organizations.

"Both unfavorable political and economic developments in the world also make it necessary for us to approach all essential questions of our internal development more responsibly. Greater inflation and stronger economic upheavals abroad could have a negative impact on our economy, but we will overcome these difficulties more easily if we insure that our economy rests on a strong base."

President Tito then stressed that we have large internal reserves which make it possible for us to more easily and quickly resolve existing difficulties. In this connection the president mentioned excessive unjustified absenteeism from work.

President Tito also expressed his conviction that the practice of collective work and responsibility, discussed at the 11th LCY Congress and the Eighth Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions, could make a great contribution to a more rapid development of our country and to the solution of the problems facing us.

The president said that we must prevent all attempts at making power a matter of private vested interests by individuals or small groups of people. In the president's view, changes in leading posts in certain periods of time would deal a powerful blow to tendencies of bureaucratization and alienation from the working people, both in the policy as well as in the results of their work.

"There are people," President Tito went on, "who become very overbearing if they stay for a long time in a leading post, and they are even inclined to hide the truth about the situation in their area and this makes it impossible to take necessary measures if something is not in order. The practice of collective work and leadership has many advantages. It will contribute to further strengthening the responsibility both of individuals as well as of leading organs as a whole. The largest possible number of capable people will be able to come to the fore and it will be possible to quickly expose and remove the incapable ones, careerists and the like. Such a practice will insure a better insight into cadres, their selection and speedier raising to a higher ideological level. We will also have fewer difficulties with returning people to the area from which they came to take up work in individual political and other leaderships. With such a method of work we will also more easily implement the decisions which we are adopting. We will also be strengthened against both internal and external enemies and we will consolidate the prestige of leaderships among the masses."

Of course, President Tito added, we cannot now carry out this practice in a linear manner and implement it overnight. This is a process for which it is difficult now to set the dates of completion. What is essential, however, is that necessary measures are taken so that this system be applied as early as possible everywhere where it is possible to do so. There is no doubt that such a method of work and organization can be applied first and most easily in sociopolitical organizations, but also in all state organs and socio-political communities where the presidium system already exists.

Regarding the work organizations the most important thing now is to consistently implement the provisions of the law on associated labor. Stressing that he is opposed to linear implementation of the initiative on collective work and leadership, President Tito said that this process should not be allowed to proceed too unevenly in the individual republics and provinces, because this could cause certain speculations.

In conclusion, the president stressed that he is convinced that the practice of implementing this initiative as well as other initiatives adopted earlier would, despite understandable initial difficulties and certain uncertainties, run smoothly and yield the expected positive results.

After the talks President Tito invited his guests to dinner. The dinner was also attended by Lt Col Gen Spasoje Todorovic, commander of the military area; Capt Dragan Bocinov, commander of the naval sector; Djordje Radulovic, president of the Hercegnovi municipal assembly; and Ivica Fernetic, secretary of the municipal committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro.

OIL SHORTAGES AT SFRY AIRPORTS CAUSE TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

LD141332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--According to a statement released by Yugoslav Air Transport [JAT], the airline is experiencing difficulties in maintaining planned air transport as a result of reduced supplies of fuel. In the statement it is reported that Zagreb airport was without fuel for nearly 10 hours on 2 April and that INA, the company supplying fuel in Zagreb, could only supply 3,900 tons instead of the necessary 4,900 tons of fuel for April. Judgpetrol, the Belgrade supplier, was unable to deliver the necessary quantities of fuel to Belgrade airport from 6 to 8 April. The statement reports that today, 14 April, there is only enough fuel at Zagreb airport for foreign companies' regular flights, whereas at Belgrade airport there is a supply of only 10 tons, which is minimal in view of JAT's average daily consumption of more than 150 tons. Despite the evident difficulties caused by the shortage of fuel, JAT has managed to carry out all its planned transport by bringing in fuel from other airports and transferring fuel from plane to plane, as well as by linking flights. One result is that many flights have been delayed, and JAT reports that unless the situation improves it will be forced to restrict transport, i.e., stop flights which have been planned and already sold out.

SHORTAGE OF PRODUCTS, FOODS DISCUSSED AT PRESS CONFERENCE

AU121753 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 79 p 8 AU

[S.V. report]

[Text] A shortage of certain consumer goods, which were in short supply earlier as well, particularly toward the end of last year, has continued also in the first months of this year. Mijo Tucic, from the General Association for Trade, and Slavoljub Radosavljevic, from the General Association for Agriculture and Food Processing Industry, spoke about this at a press conference held yesterday in the Yugoslav economic chamber.

The list of goods in short supply in shops and in warehouses is rather long. There is a distinct shortage of building materials (even those made of clay and water), automobiles, automobile parts, particularly imported parts....[paragraph continues]

There are not enough small agricultural machinery (as well as parts for it and for large agricultural machinery), radio sets, cassette recorders, transistor radios, freezers, dishwashers, washing machines, electric fans, electric mixers.... There is not a sufficient variety of ceramic, china and glass products, while the selection of musical instruments is very poor. For a long time there has been a distinct shortage of three-phase two-tariff electric meters. There are also difficulties in supplying the market with coal, coal for heating, gas, gasoline.... A shortage of certain food products occurs periodically: There is a shortage of some kinds of meat and butter, milk, coffee. Subtropical fruits are not always available.... The list does not end with this.

REPORTAGE ON POSTHUMOUS AWARD, EULOGY FOR PUCAR-STARI

Hero of Socialist Work

AU141549 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 79 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today awarded the Order of the Hero of Socialist Work posthumously to late Comrade Djuro Pucar-Stari, member of the Council of the Federation, for his devoted and uncompromising revolutionary work through many years and his extraordinary merits in organizing and leading the uprising, as well as for his extraordinary contribution to the building of a socialist self-managing society and the strengthening of the independence of the SFRY.

This decoration was awarded to Djuro Pucar for the second time.

Doronjski Eulogy for Pucar

AU131540 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU

[Speech by Stevan Doronjski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and SFRY Presidency, at commemorative session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for Djuro Pucar-Stari in Belgrade on 13 April; live]

[Excerpts] Yet another veteran fighter of the Yugoslav socialist revolution has departed forever from our midst of multimillion battle ranks. Comrade Djuro Pucar-Stari has died; Comrade Djuro Pucar-Stari, blacksmith and worker and organizer of workers' strikes, a brave man and a SKOJ [Union of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia] and party leader from his early youth, held in bourgeois prisons for many years, old fellow combatant of Josip Broz and Djuro Djakovic, prison comrade of Mosa Pijade and Serbo Mihalu, a legend of Krajina and the uprising, tireless builder of Tito's Socialist Yugoslavia and consistent fighter for the continuity of the class substance of revolution and the country's independence and its own and autonomous road to the future.

We can say with certainty that Djuro Pucar was one of the most prominent personalities of our revolutionary workers movement. Taking leave from him with respect and admiration, we remember the generation to which he belonged and which was the vanguard of the revolution and of its continuity in the socialist practice. This generation steeled itself in the decisive battles, was inspired by efforts and aspired to new victories without respite. It was in its ranks that Comrade Djuro was one of those who provided an iron strength to our workers and communist movement, who knew even under the most difficult conditions of the struggle how to preserve the firmness of the movement and who had the personal strength to persist to the end at their combat positions.

During the struggle of six decades Djuro Pucar never knew retreat or fatigue. He passed through all those trials and fires through which the Yugoslav Communist Party has passed in the period from its formation to date. And most recently he participated as much as he could in the latest stages of construction of the socialist self-managing society, in which the century-old aspirations of workers to be masters of the conditions and results of their work is being fulfilled, and thus identified his entire life with the life of our revolution.

Always and everywhere, at hard labor in the fortress prisons of Mitrovica, Glavnjaca and Lepoglava, with rifle in hand and during peaceful construction of the country, he never ceased to forge its future. During all this time he was and remained one of Tito's first and most loyal fellow combatants. In all tasks entrusted him by the party and Tito he was always a consistent and uncompromising revolutionary, be it in the matter of settling accounts with the destroyers of the party before the war or later when it was necessary to struggle against cominformism, Kjilas' and Rankovic's trends, the national chauvinism and psuedoliberalism which at some stages of our dynamic development tried to weaken the revolutionary role of the LCY and to mislead us.

In 1941 when the party called the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities to uprising, Djuro Pucar was in Krajina and the main staff of the National Liberation Army was soon to receive a report from there that the people had risen as one man. This meritorious son of Krajina played a great role in this. A former prisoner, who during the long years of loneliness in prisons only dreamed about the revolution, now stepped to the head of the revolution in the central region of the country. He was a member of the main staff of the partisan detachments and of the Provincial Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party for Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Following the armed revolution, he continued to struggle for a complete equality and assertion of all fraternal peoples and nationalities in our socialist community. As one of Comrade Tito's close associates, Djuro Pucar was an unwavering and principled fighter for the preservation of the country's independence also during the most difficult trials. He had only one answer to the Cominform's resolution: No. "In 1948 Stalin tried to nail us to a pillar of shame. He was very wrong in his calculations," he said.

In all decisive battles of the Yugoslav revolution after the liberation, he was in the front lines of the battle and always by Tito. As a true Marxist, he knew that there are no prescriptions and models for building socialism. He also knew that dogmatism and bureaucratism are truly alien to the revolutionary struggle. Models were alien to him in general. He was a man of direct action, of quick and radical action.

With his enormous experience he contributed to the realization of Tito's course of revolution and the historical liberation of his class through socialist self-management. Pucar tirelessly worked to realize the role and responsibility of the republics and provinces and to strengthen our multinational federal community on the principles of equality, unity and solidarity of all our peoples and nationalities. His consciousness and activity were moved by a strong workers class instinct at all crossroads and in the most difficult times. He radiated optimism and certainty. He knew and always maintained that a revolution with a glorious past must also have a great future. As a war hero and a Hero of Socialist Labor, he not only had courage, persistence and revolutionary consistency but also modesty which prevented him from speaking about himself. He preferred to talk about the revolution with the people and fighters with whom he had lived, worked and fought.

In a few days the Yugoslav communists will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of their party. He was always with us when history was made. We expected that we would celetrate this historical jubilee together with him. But his place at the festive jubilee session will be vacant. However, the work of Djuro Pucar-Stari is set in history, in the present and in the future. Glory to Comrade Djuro Pucar-Stari.

YUGOSLAV GENERAL DISCUSSES NONALINED DEFENSE IN LCY PLENUM

AU151345 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 79 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report on speech by Col Gen Ramhija Kadenic at the Third Plenum of the LCY Central Committee on 5 April]

[Excerpt] The Strategy of All-People's Defense Is Turned Toward the Protection of Independence

The strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection of our system determined by the Constitution directly serves the policy of nonalinement, independence and peace.

Therefore, our strategy of all-people's defense is a true strategy of peace, for it is directed with its provisions toward the defense and protection of the independence of the country and the achievements of the revolution and socialist self-managing development. As a defense concept, in its social nature, it is antiforce and antiviolence and it excludes any possibility of being used for aggressive purposes or of being linked to any coalition doctrine.

Speaking in Jablanica last November, Comrade Tito said: "I am convinced that Yugoslavia will triumph as a country which is among the most active in the nonalined movement and which is one of the founders of the movement. It enjoys a tremendous prestige in this movement and in the whole world. We must not allow this prestige to be reduced. We must also struggle for the unity of the nonalined countries."

The past and latest practice show that the struggle for the defense of the independence of the nonalined countries and cooperation in this field may be conducted in several directions.

First and above all, it may be conducted through the further advancement and strengthening of the unity of the nonalined countries and all other progressive forces in the struggle against the policy of violence, all aggression, all military intervention and pressure, bloc divisions of the world and all forms of hegemony and inequality among peoples and states. It is of special significance to overcome the disputes and armed conflicts among the nonalined countries on the basis of the affirmed principles of nonalinement and the UN Charter. A consistent strengthening of unity and autonomy also has the deepest significance for the strengthening of the defense capabilities of individual nonalined countries.

Second, the nonalined countries, in strengthening their defense, invest great efforts indeed: They are forced to do it, although some colonial powers have left them a legacy of poverty and underdevelopment; they allocate considerable material means for the strengthening of their security and independence.

Cooperation of the Nonalined in the Field of Defense

Third, the military factor in the world is strengthening more and more and its direct or indirect application occurs more and more frequently; even some nonalined countries have not avoided this temptation and it is clear that the strengthening of the defense of the nonalined countries is a very important question. It is necessary to find such a system of defense that would present an optimum strategic solution in order to be able to rebuff all possible aggressive attempts to endanger the independence of the nonalined countries.

The realization of our tasks emanates from the platform of the SFRY Presidium in the field. The cooperation with the nonalined, it may be assessed, is good. The exports of arms and military equipment has much increased since 1974. A very significant cooperation in the military economic relations of our country with the nonalined countries is reflected in a rapid development of investment contracts in the field of military and military-industrial projects which we have been constructing in some nonalined countries. The development of cooperation in production is also possible.

Our country cooperates with the armed forces of nonalined countries in training their military cadres in our military schools, as well as by sending our regular military personnel to the armed forces of the nonalined countries to offer technical aid.

It is certain that the results achieved up to now do not constitute the ultimate that may be achieved by our country in this field, and it is therefore necessary to perceive, foresee, plan and implement the measures and actions that will contribute to the further advancement of cooperation with nonalined countries in the defense field, and at the same time make its contribution to the preservation of independence and unity of the nonalined movement.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO TURKEY--Belgrade--Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation With the Republic of Turkey, has left at the head of a Yugoslav delegation for the third session of the committee in Ankara. During the session, all aspects of the economic cooperation between the two countries will be discussed. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD]

BULGARIAN CP DELEGATION--Belgrade--Nandor Major, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party which is studying the activity of the LCY in the field of development of science and technology in the economy. The delegation is led by Ivan Milushev, deputy head of the Department for Science and Education of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1722 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD]